HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,160—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904, Saturday, 6 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th April	ARABIA	7003	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10560
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Screen House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 29th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shankiin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £3,000,000

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the

NEW CONVENT SCHOOL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, at 6 P. M.

BAND of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in Attendance.

Rs. 2 and Re. 1 a Ticket.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Winkler	7th May 1904.
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Penn	19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2955	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the FIRST of MAY, 1904, the TIMINGS of the DOWN and UP South East MAILS will be REVISED as under:—

DOWN TRAIN.	H.	M.	UP TRAIN.	H.	M.
V. T. Bombay ..... D	21	30	Raichur Jn. ..... D	10	0
Poona ..... A	2	14	Wadi ..... A	12	19
Dp. ..... D	2	24	Do. ..... D	12	39
Sholapur ..... A	7	24	Sholapur ..... A	16	15
Do. ..... D	7	39	Do. ..... D	16	21
Wadi ..... A	11	24	Barsi Road ..... A	17	29
Do. ..... D	11	44	Do. ..... D	17	58
Raichur Jn. ..... A	14	5			

The timing of the Up Mail Train from Barsi Road will remain unaltered.

For detailed timings at intermediate stations see the corrected Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 22nd April, 1904.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April, 1904, on presentation of their share certificates.

By Order.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road on and after the 9th May 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1904, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT: Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON'S STOCK, GOODS

and REMNANTS will take place at the Depot

ON

TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904,

AND

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, 1904,

Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the First Day of the SALE the DEPOT will be OPEN to MEMBERS ONLY, and on the Second Day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL COCOANUT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the supply of the above Oil during the 11 months commencing from 1st May 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of oil required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th April, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 33, Broadway, MADRAS.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES OR V. P. P.

	Rs. a.
LIFE in A GARRISON TOWN. By Lieut. Bilse	4 8
GREAT GOLFERS, their Methods at a Glance. By George W. Beldam, Illustrated	10 8
THE DIARY OF SIR JOHN MOORE. Edited by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., with Portraits and Maps, 2 Vols.	26 4
THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS of SIBERIA. By Major H.G.C. Swayne, 60 Illustrations	10 15
GREATER RUSSIA. The Continental Empire of the Old World. By W. Gerrace, with Illustrations and Map	7 8
THE BACK BLOCKS of China. A Narrative of Experiences among the Chinese. By R. Logan Jack, Illustrated.	9 3

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA, Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Friday, the 22nd day of April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share, (Free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd day of April, 1904, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1904.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

R. M. RAILWAY.

COLONEL H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from furlough, RESUMED CHARGE of the office of Agent with effect from the FORENOON of the 23rd April, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is REQUESTED that all enquiries in connection with accommodation at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway and at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of H. E. the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CURZON of KEDLESTON, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor General, may be made to the undersigned in writing only, giving full address when a reply or card is asked for.

R. J. KENT, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 26th April, 1904.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1903, at the rate of Rupees (70) Seventy per whole Share and Rupees (35) Thirty-five per half share will on production of Share Certificates be paid at the Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1904, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJI GOCULDASS & Co., Agents.

The Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1903.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1903.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd inst. to the 3rd prox. both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th April, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized semi grand piano by Bluthner, in very good order, fancy hall dress, English built elegant Victoria in excellent order, Gent's saddle in good order, 10 volumes Chambers's Encyclopedia and other books, bronze and Saxumus curiosities, mahogany set of telescopic dining table, corner cabinets and chiffoniers, almirahs, bedsteads, one bay arab horse going in saddle and harness, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets, windproof table and hanging lamps, D B B L 501 bore express rifle by Reilly, rook rifle by Holland and Holland, duck gun by Manton, cartridges, choice garden plants, drawing room palms, etc, the property of E. L. BARTON Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The English Victoria and horse will be sold at 3 p. m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23th April, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, Double Cylinder Steam-Winch, 10 tons Steam-Roller, Fire Escape, Axle for escape, 3 old Shigrims, Gunny Bags, Chairs, Canvas Hose, Lanterns, Coal Ashes, Silver Seal, Anvil, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop, Pultan Road, near Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1904, at 2-30 p m consisting of one silver seal, smith's anvils, 10 tons steam-roller, W I and cast iron scraps, fire-bars, gun metal, N S and drain cart bodies, 3 old shigrams, tyres, nave's, rubber and canvas hose, coal ashes, etc.

Also on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1904, at 2-30 p m, at the Municipal Store and at the Drainage Chowki at Forbs Road, consisting of double cylinder steam winch fire escape, axle for escape, gunny bags, chairs pieces of timber, drums, iron scraps, leather scraps, empty K oil tins, rubber hose, canvas hose, powras, brass, iron files, enamelled ware, jars, clocks, drawing materials, rope, manhole frame, rammers, spindle, lanterns, pail-cock, C I tank, &c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1904, at 2-30 p m, at the Chinchpogli water works store yards, consisting of scrap iron W I and cast, irons scraps, brass scraps, copper scraps, scythes, &c.

Also on FRIDAY, the 6th May, 1904, at 2-30 p m, at the Balasis bridge pipe depot, consisting of cast iron gully trap, urinals, zinc and galvanized vent shafts, stone ladis, &c.

SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS.

By order of N C Macleod, Esq, Official Assignee, High Court and in re Gangjee Tricumjee and others, traded as Dhanji Gangji Insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the outstandings due to them (subject to reserve bid) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1904, at 2-30 p m, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

For particulars apply to the Official Assignee in his office in the High Court Buildings, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. E. L. Barton's Valuable Furniture, Steinhaer's Grand Piano, English Victoria, Carriage, etc. at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, to be SOLD on 27th instant.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 3	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 6	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 12	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 12	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 3	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 9	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance: 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½	per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5	" "
6 Months	4½	" "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens		24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "		18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND "		9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... "		400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; LLOYD'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 23.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Conso's	£33 3-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 1-2	= + 7-16
2 months hence	25 7-16	= + 7-16
Spot in New York	55 1-4	= + 3-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·44	= + 1-2
New York Demand.....	4·87 1-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4	per cent = do
6 " " "	2 3-8	per cent = do
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	per cent = do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1	per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans	1 3-8	per cent = — 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8 Value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 3-4, A.-M. Done.
White Delhi 29 1-4, A.-M. Buyers. } Quiet.
White Karachi 28, M.-J, Sellers.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 31. M.-J, Done easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·82—8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·54	7·52	7·49
— 2	— 2	— 2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·45	7·22	6·55
—2	— 1	— 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·28	6·21	6·19
—	+ 1	+ 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—

Spot.....	14·00
Futures, month of July	13·83—9
Do, do, December.....	11·32—12

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-4
Futures, month of July	14·31 — 14
Do, do, Oct.	11·28 — 18
Tone at close	barely steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	5,74,000
Stock in London	10,000
Total visible supply	2,510,000 = — 10,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	758,000
Total quantity in sight	9,410,000 + 70,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 23rd April, 1904:—

Cotton	10,416 bales.
Wheat	41,468 cwts.
Linseed	34,714 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,146 "
Gingellyseed	1,764 "
Poppyseed	8,012 "
Groundnuts	334 "
Castorseed	1,556 "
Rice	1,944 "
Myrabollams	2,386 "
Cottonseed	3,699 "
Mowrasseed	nil "
Gram	3,235 "
Jowari	4,495 "
Maize	195 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	130
Shanghai	30	do	do	181
Japan	30	do	do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-6
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-5
2nd do 31st "	" 98 1 to 2

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 5 1-2 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier			
Ready	5	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	4	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone dull.

Pissi, 91 per cent.....Rs.	2 8-8
Club, No. 1 .....Rs.	2 8 0
Hard Red .....Rs.	2 3-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	6,000
Imports bales	10,000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·42	7·40	7·37
—12	—12	—12
July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7 33	7·19	6 46
—12	—12	— 10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·19	6·12	6·10
—9	—9	—9

This being settlement day at Colaba business has been confined to the adjustment of contracts. There has been very little buying and the market closes quiet with a declining tendency.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	250	236	229	April 25,
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	258	246	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	258	246	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptiona)M-G.	257	251	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)		249	241	"
Jalgaun do.		250	242	"
Khandwa do.		258	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	260	253		
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M. G)	275	268	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	245	253	...	
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	270	263	...	
Broach (M.-G.) "	325	315	310	
Do. (M.G.) ...	330	320	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	278	268	...	"
Do, H.G.) ...	274	264	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	260	219	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	285	May 25
Western	...	268		"
Dhollera M-G. ...	280	270		April 25
Do H-G ...	277	267		do 25

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23rd April, as compared with the statement of the 16th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 16. Rs.	April 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	55,17,771	61,43,715
Public Deposits at Branches	78,30,807	87,83,867
Other Deposits	5,61,08,042	5,55,61,179
Post Bills	11,651	1,165
Sundries	15,08,904	15,22,796
Rs...	8,93,77,175	9,04,23,208
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,07,88,503	1,07,40,809
Other authorised Securities	13,97,867	13,05,882
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	66,06,316	63,06,888
Loans do. do.	1,52,71,948	1,60,01,974
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,57,57,714	2,82,53,407
Dead Stock.....	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery.....	3,404	3,361
Balances with other Banks	11,15,870	13,17,905
Sundries	1,86,969	1,97,512
Cash	2,48,53,722	2,51,15,883
Rs.	8,93,77,175	9,01,23,28

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KABRAJEE—April 26, at Mathew Road, Chowpatee near the Railway crossing, Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowrosjee Kabrajee late Editor, "Rast Goftar", aged 62 years. Funeral at 8 this (Tuesday) morning.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

GREAVES—John R. Greaves aged 51, of apoplexy in the Suez Canal, on board, s. s, Egypt.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CONDON—April 17, at Kasauli, Mrs Condon, the wife of Captain E H Condon, R A M C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—MURRAY—April 19, at Mozufferpore, W G S Harrison, Lieutenant, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Sialkote, to Lilla, daughter of Francis Murray, Esq, of Kurnowl, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

CUMMINS—April 18, at Manauri, near Allahabad, Theodore Alexander Cummins, late of E I Railway, aged 61 years and 9 months.

BOLST—April 20, for years a resident of Sibpore, Margaret Sophia Bolst, daughter of the late Frederick Constantine Bolst, aged 64.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 8-15m., 8-34a. Low water, 2-2m., 2-9a.

Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Hornby Row, 3 p. m.

Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p. m.

Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 4-30 p. m.

Third Bombay Temperance Conference, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 5-45 p. m.

Variety Entertainment, New Convent School, Wodehouse Road, 6 p. m.

Variety Entertainment, Scottish High School Byculla, 9 p m

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The Third Bombay Temperence Conference under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council will meet this evening at 5-45 at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, Wellington Lines near the Bandstand. Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. will preside. The Conference is open to the public.

A NASTY FALL.—Jivibai, a Hindu girl aged twelve years, while throwing water over the verandah of the second story of her house in Tamker Street, Grant Road, on Sunday afternoon, overbalanced herself and fell into the compound below from a height of about twenty feet. She received serious injuries to her legs. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, were she has been detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain C. Barrard and the Officers, the Band of the 125th Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Under the Double Eagle .... Wagner.
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... ... Auber.
Selection	La Regina di Golconda ... Donizetti.
American Selection ...	Down South ... ... Myddleton.
Selection	Of Stephen Adams' Popular Songs. ... ... Hely.
Grand Valse ...	Brilliante ... ... Cho, in.

THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Velji Morarji, a young Hindu, with stealing a bundle of gunny bags of the value of Rs. 10, the property of one Jetha Anundji, a grain dealer of Mandvi. The evidence showed that the accused stole the bags from the complainant's shop yesterday morning and attempted to dispose of them at Null Bazaar, when he was arrested on suspicion. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer two weeks' further imprisonment with hard labour.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The weather now a days is unsettled this side. In the morning considerable dew falls at Jetalser when the thermometer marks 92° which rises to 103° at 2 p. m; at Wavania Camp, the temperature is 105°.—On Saturday a servant of a driver at Jetalser was bitten by a venomous cobra. The man was immediately taken to the hospital where the doctor found three punctures on his arm and treated him with antivenine but without avail, the man dying within half an hour.—A wife of a bird catcher was sentenced by the Magistrate of Songad to imprisonment for six months for having stolen Rs. 5 from a fellow female passenger while travelling in a railway train.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Balkrishna Ramchand, a Hindu, with kidnapping and theft. The evidence showed that on the 20th instant the accused went to Kolsa Moholla and carried away a Mahomedan girl, aged two years, who was playing near her house. He took her to a secluded place and deserted her after removing from her person an ornament worth Rs. 10. The accused robbed another child of an ornament of the value of Rs. 6 at Doorgadevi in a similar manner. Subsequently he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman while he was attempting to dispose of the ornaments. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the man to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater has disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Jamnadas Hemraj, Gokuldas Hemraj, Kashavji Madhowji, and Popat Oudhavji with the theft of silk cloth, gold embroidered caps and other articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 900 the property of about a dozen stallholders in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. In consequence of frequent complaints of theft for some time past, a special watch was kept by the police to find out the offenders. The fourth accused was the first to be arrested, and the statements made by him to the police led to the arrest of the other accused and the recovery of the stolen property from the room of the second accused in Frere Road. It appeared that the four accused used to visit shops on the pretence of making purchases and manage to take away different articles unnoticed by the salesman. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to eighteen months' the second to ten months' the third to nine months' and the fourth to eighteen weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Coronation Literary Society held at the Coronation Club, Byculla, on Sunday, Nawab Sadruddin Husain Khan of Baroda was welcomed by Dr. Gulam Sarwar the President and Khan Sahib Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz the Secretary of the Club. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan M.A. LL.B. was voted to the chair. Syed Amiruddin described the objects of the Society. The speaker pointed out that the Society had created a love of literature and feeling of brotherhood among various sections of the Mahomedan community. The necessity of general cooperation on the part of the leaders of the community was discussed at length by the speaker. Nawab Sadruddin drew attention to the need of religious education among the youth of the community. It is clearly mentioned in the Koran that the followers of the Prophet should acquire religious as well as secular learning at the same time. After the conclusion of his speech the Nawab was garlanded amidst loud acclamations. The Assistant Secretary Mr. Moulvi Ali Mahomed B.A. then read the names of some of the leading members of the Society:—Kazi-Syed Badinzzaman M.A. Moulvi Mazhar Husain B.A. Aga Mahomed Jaffer, Munshi Abdul Rahman, Munshi, Gulam Rasool &c., &c. Among those present were:—Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai, Mir Aun Ali Bar-at-Law Mr. J. Baptista, Dr. Munshi Abdul Karim.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately it is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DEATH OF MR. K. N. KABRAJEE.

IT is with deep regret that the native community will learn of the death of Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee, late editor of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper, which took place yesterday morning at his residence at Chowpathy. As we stated some days ago, he had been ill with nervous exhaustion, which was the cause of his death. Mr. Kabrajee's name as a native journalist was known throughout the country, and he was acknowledged as a Gujarati writer of great eminence. He had acquired fame also as a writer of Gujerati novels and dramas; and he did much for the improvement of native music, on which subject he delivered several lectures at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Society. His services as a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Municipal Standing Committe extended over many years. The Jubilee of the 'Rast Goftar" newspaper was celebrated with due pomp and circumstance in November 1901, and in connection therewith, Mr. Kabrajee wrote an elegantly printed book, containing a description account of "the life and life-work of the paper" from 1851 to 1901. The book gave an interesting account of the difficulties overcome and the sacrifices made by the conductors of the paper in raising it from a small beginning to a high position of influence and of the many valuable services it had rendered both to the public and to Government. Mr. Kabrajee was connected with the paper for a period of forty years, and conducted it with much ability and independence. In connection with the Jubilee, Mr. Kabrajee was elected a member of the Institute of Journalists of London, an honour never before conferred on a native journalist. He severed his connection with the paper about two years ago, and had been editing a Gujerati monthly magazine issued from the Duftar Ashkara Press. Mr. Kabrajee's death is a distinct loss to Gujerati literature.

Mr. Kaikhosro inherited a predilection for journalism from his father, who for many years was the head printer of the "Gentlemen's Gazette," the name of which was afterwards changed to that of the "Bombay Gazette," and later on of the "Bombay Times," during the editorship of Dr. George Birdwood. In 1853, young Kaikhosro was placed for instruction in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, of which Dr. A. G. Fraser was then the principal, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary was the head-master. During the next five years he received a modest English education in the institution; but he had inherited the journalistic predilection of his father, and at the early age of twelve he began to contribute original verses to Gujerati newspapers, and to the "Bombay Chabook" little essays on infant-marriage, the disabilities and difficulties of child-wives and other social topics. In the time of Dr. Fraser, the teachers of the Sir Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution wrote original articles in a small magazine which was published once a week under the name of the "Parsee Mitra." Mr. Kabrajee's contributions to the magazine attracted notice; and at a later period, on Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary resigning the post of editor, Dr. Fraser appointed him to the office giving him in return a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month. We thus find Mr Kabrajee a Gujerati editor at the age of fifteen, while yet a student in a Jamsetjee School on Rs. 4 a month. With the laudable desire of providing for his parents, who were not in well-to-do circumstances, Mr Kaikhosro left the school and joined the Native Press as a reporter of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper in 1859. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" was at the time the organ of the orthodox party among Parsees, and was under the control of trustees, its chief supporters being the members of the Parsee Punchayat. It found a powerful opponent in the "Rast Goftar," which was started by a syndicate of educated Parsees, and was vigorously conduct under the editorship of Mr. Dadabhoi Nowroji, Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee and others. Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Jal having suddenly resigned the editorship of the "Jame" the trustees could not find an editor who would conduct the paper in accordance with their views and opinions. Mr. Kabrajee was asked to take up the editorship. His conscience would not allow him to do so; but domestic considerations and his duty towards his parents compelled him for a time to accept the post of editor of the paper under certain conditions. The writings of others were attributed to his pen; and he had to bear the opprobrium of being called the "Boy Editor" by rivals and opponents unacquainted with the internal management of the paper. He worked at his post under difficulties and disadvantages, under which a man of weaker calibre would have succumbed. His merits as a Gujerati writer were known and appreciated; and having formed the acquaintance of Mr. Karsandas Mulji, the editor of the "Rast Goftar," he was in 1862 appointed sub-editor of the latter paper and editor of the "Sari Bodh," a monthly magazine issued from the Duftar Ashkara Press. In 1864 on Mr Karsandas going to England, Mr Kabrajee was appointed editor of the "Rast Goftar" which, he conducted with marked ability and success. Mr Kabrajee was the first native editor who was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University. The Shah of Persia presented him with a gold medal for his services to his community. He was a guest of Lord Lytton at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Mr Kabrajee took much interest in every movement for the welfare of

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1904.

ENTERIC IN THE ARMY.

THE most terrible enemy, which the armies of the world are ever called upon to fight, is enteric, and naturally any resumé of the health conditions of the military must be devoted largely to the consideration of the efforts which are daily being made to solve the problem of the origin of this disease and the means which must be adopted to suppress it. In 1902 the period covered by the last report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 29 per cent of the mortality of the European Army of India, was due to enteric. The death rate due to the disease was higher than in the previous year; but the reports of the medical officers of the affected cantonments do not show that exceptional circumstances, which would account for the increase, prevailed. Year after year, the bacteriologist plies his quest, but enteric seems to be almost as difficult to understand as plague. True it is that the means of infection are now more or less understood, but the fact that the disease is still as frequently met with as it was years ago is sufficient to show that no proper method of prevention has yet been found. However, the investigations which were prosecuted in the year 1902 were not altogether unattended by success. After looking through the bewildering mass of reference and opinions which were included in the previous report, it was difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to what was the accepted explanation of the propagation of of typhoid. The report submitted this year, however, contains fairly direct evidence of the spread of enteric by the conveyance of the infection in water, milk and butter, through the medium of insects, and on clothing and other fabrics. It seems to be doubtful whether the bacillus can maintain itself alive in the air in the same manner as the microbe of tuberculosis, but there is little doubt that it lives and thrives for a considerable period in soil and similar media.

The most interesting phase of the subject and the most important is of course the relation which water and milk bear to the propagation of the disease. Even now evidence is much divided in respect of this department of research. Thus Tavel declares that during fifteen years of work he never found the bacillus in water, and no less an authority than Koch has come to the conclusion that the microbe has but a short existence in that fluid. On the other hand, there are many biologists who are ready to assert that the cause of the disease is frequently traced to water contaminated with the bacillus of the disease. The real difficulty of the bacteriologist is that the bacillus typhosis is so closely resembled by many other microbes which bear no relation to the disease. There seems to be a consensus of of opinion, however, that coli communis, the bacillus which is found in cases of water contamination, which, granting the existence of the disease in the neighbourhood, would suggest the possibility of the typhoid bacillus being present there also. There is strong reason to believe that milk is one of the media by which the disease is spread; for experiments have proved that the bacillus thrives and lives in the liquid, and one experiment showed that after the bacillus had reached the cream of the milk, they were capable of remaining alive and active for nearly a month. Flies carry the disease on their feet and in their intestines; comparatively little difficulty was experienced in proving this fact, and a striking proof of the possibility of the disease being conveyed upon clothes was afforded during the year. The disused army blankets sent from South Africa to Great Britain were alleged to be the cause of serious outbreaks in various parts of England, and the source of infection in the case of a serious outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred upon the training ship "Cornwall" was traced to contaminated blankets returned from South Africa. These blankets were afterwards proved to contain innumerable typhoid bacilli, and in this is undoubted evidence of the persistence of the vitality of the germ. In the case of an outbreak in Ceylon among the Boer prisoners, the undoubted cause was the presence of the disease in the clothes of the men themselves, and there is every reason to believe that the bacilli in this instance also had been conveyed from South Africa. Infection may of course be direct from patient to nurse, or any other person with whom the sufferer may come into contact. An example is cited of a family of seven being successively attacked by the disease.

The measures, which are suggested for the suppression and prevention of the disease, show that some recent advance has been made in this direction. The most important contribution to the list of opinions cited is by Koch. This eminent bacteriologist describes a successful campaign against an outbreak in a locality where the disease for a long period had been endemic. He is strongly of opinion that in dealing with typhoid fever as in dealing with malaria and cholera, attack is better than defence. Regarding the typhoid bacillus as being an obligatory parasite for man alone, it is obvious that sooner or later, if means are taken to suppress it wherever it makes an appearance in its victim, it must be eradicated. And this is just what occurred in the outbreak to which the doctor alludes. Measures were taken to locate every case of the disease and to preclude the possibility of that case giving rise to others by any means whatsoever. The result was that the disease died a natural death. As to the actual causes of infection in India in 1902, some of them are worth noticing. In several instances the disease was introduced into stations by Boer prisoners of war brought to this country whilst suffering from the disease. At Barrackpore, Allahabad, Mooltan and other places, the medical officers state that the disease was contracted whilst the troops were engaged in railway journeys from one station to another. At Poona an outbreak is believed to have been due to contaminated butter received from Bombay. At other places flies are considered to have conveyed the infection to food, and dust-storms are believed to have brought the disease from the filth-trenches at Nasirabad and Rawalpindi. Two men are stated to have contracted the disease at Agra owing to their habit of drinking lemonade purchased in the bazaar. The report gives detailed information as to the origin of the disease in most cantonments, although in some cases, of course, it was impossible to trace the actual cause. The military authorities are fully alive to the necessity of the provision of adequate arrangements for sanitation and a pure water and milk supply. The highest admission rates due to the disease were recorded at Kakool, Kirkee, Nasirabad and Umballa, and the stations which recorded the highest death rates were Kakool Attock, Nasirabad, Roorkee and Jubbulpore. There were during 1902, throughout the Indian Army, 1,012 admissions and 260 deaths from the disease as compared with 776 admissions and 202 deaths in 1901.

DISPENSARIES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

THE dispensaries of Central India were much busier during 1902, for which year the report has just been issued, than during the preceding year, but unfortunately as the statistics do not include any reference to the general health of the Agency during that period, it is impossible to ascertain whether the increased figures were due to a greater desire on the part of the population to take advantage of the facilities for treatment which were offered or to a general increase in disease. However, some of the figures are worth noting. The number of patients treated was equivalent to 132·39 per thousand of the population, and only 5·9 per cent. died, a considerably better return than in the two previous years. It was noticeable, too, that there was a sharp decline in respect of malarial fever, and other common diseases such as affections of the digestive system and lungs, and respiratory organs also declined. Thus the diseases, which as a rule, are responsible for a substantial percentage of the mortality were not so much in evidence, and this probably accounts for the improvement in the death rate, notwithstanding the fact that the general total of cases treated increased. Happily Central India escaped an epidemic of cholera, and the cases of small pox which occurred were also merely sporadic. The manner in which the population now regard the dispensaries is manifested by the large number of cases which are treated daily. The average for the year was no less than 9,500 per diem. Another point which is rather curious is the fact that the total number of cases treated included 28·1 per cent, of Mussulmans. The Mahomedan community only form 6·13 per cent. of the population, and it is therefore quite evident that they as a body are much more eager to seek the benefits held out to them by the dispensaries than the remaining constituents of the population. The number of admissions into the jail hospitals was very high, and this seems to be due to overcrowding, a feature which was particularly evident at the Central Jail, Lashkar, where each prisoner spent on an average 36·7 days in hospital during the year. The vaccination returns were very satisfactory. Plague occupies a place by itself in the report. It could hardly have been hoped that the disease could have been kept out of the Agency altogether, notwithstanding the precautionary measures which were taken. Apparently, however, no very serious outbreak occured except at Rutlam and Khasroad. In the former instance the disease was imported from the Bombay Presidency by a party of merchants, and the outbreak at Khasroad is stated to be due to infection from Khandesh and the Central Provinces. Inoculation was tried, but it ceased owing to what is described as the "regrettable occurence" in the Punjab.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1902-03, is devoted mainly to the discussion of the various crop experiments made in that period and the annual record in respect of the season and the crops. Operations were suspended so far as the Record of Rights was concerned, owing to the legislation then pending in regard to that question, but good progress seems to have been made by the District Survey Office establishment. An interesting passage is contained in the chapter relating to the work of the Government Entomologist whose post has now been transferred to the staff of the Indian Museum at Calcutta. It appears that during the year not a single district of the Presidency escaped the attentions of the locust pest. The locusts were of three distinct varieties which spread themselves over the whole of Gujarat and the Konkan, and did most damage in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Khandesh. Mr. Lefroy busied himself for a considerable period in the search for an effective means for dealing with the pest, but apparently no successful method has yet been discovered. Mr. Lefroy made some experiments which had, as their object, the driving of the swarms of insects to poisoned fields, but at present the department is handicapped in its endeavours, owing to the lack of knowledge as to the time and places at which the insects breed. This matter is now being investigated. The objection entertained by the people with regard to the destruction of life, extend even to these obnoxious insects. Whilst Government officials are hard at work, they can expect only an apathetic species of assistance from the natives in whose interest they are labouring, and this state of things is neither encouraging nor likely to bring about the most satisfactory results. Gujarat has suffered as severely as any district of the Presidency, but in Gujarat the greatest difficulty is experienced. The experimental farms were very successful, a good many American descriptions of grain foods are being introduced. The Poona Farm was favoured with a good season, the rainfall being adequate and well distributed, but the farms at Mavjri and Surat did not experience so satisfactory a season. The season, so far as the Presidency as a whole was concerned, was favourable, though the rainfall was unevenly distributed. There was an increase of 4 per cent in the area cropped, and all crops shared in the improved acreage under cultivation. Prices gradually fell until they reached their normal level everywhere in the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT AND CHURCH MUSIC.

WE learn with considerable surprise that the Government of India have refused to sanction the grant of Rs. 4,000 recommended by the local Government towards the purchase of a new organ for the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. The sum was willingly sanctioned by the Government of Bombay last October, and no doubts were ever entertained that the Government of India would refuse to confirm the action. The Church, being a memorial to soldiers who fell in the Afghan war, has a special claim on Government, and in any case it is difficult to understand on what grounds the Supreme Government has based its refusal to assist in providing a Government Church with an organ. The present instrument which is beyond further repair and has not been used for over two years, is as old as the Church itself, that is to say, fifty years, and unless the public of Bombay are prepared to subscribe liberally towards the cost of a new instrument, the Church,—a Government Church and a memorial,—is likely to remain without one for some years to come.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Moldavia, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE flag at the Bombay Port Trust offices was hoisted half mast high yesterday, owing to the death of the late Mr. R. R. Menneer, M.I.C.E., acting Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. All the launches and schooners, belonging to the Port Trust, flew their flags half-mast.

NEWS has reached Peshawar later than the letter in which the Amir asked for the services of a doctor from India to attend to his injured hand, which shows that his Highness' general health has not been affected and that he continues personally to transact business of State.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd April 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 15,926 maunds and Rs. 25,328 in the earnings.

THE question of the partition of Bengal will probably be held over now for sometime, as the routine course of referring the matter to the Secretary of State will have to be followed. This, among other important questions, seems likely to be facilitated in its ultimate disposal by Lord Curzon's visit to England, where he will be in direct touch with the India Office.

A CURIOUS case is under the investigation of the Bangalore Police and would seem to call for the wisdom of a Solomon. Two native women of the shepherd caste, residing in Akathunanpalli about four months ago gave birth to two boys one of which died a month ago. The women were living in the same house and now they both claim the surviving youngster as their son. How the complications arose is not known but matters culminated in a serious row between the claimant mothers and the Police have had to interfere, and are faced with rather a tangled skein to unravel.

EFFECT is now being given by the Government of India to the plan for a Central Criminal Investigation Department as the old Thagi and Dacoity Department was practically abolished some considerable time ago. The keynote of the arrangement is that the new Department will deal with the various classes of organised crime which have gained strength since railways, telegraphs, etc., have provided the criminal classes with improved means of speedy locomotion and communication. Mr. Harold Stuart, C.S, who was formerly Inspector-General of Police in Madras, will be the Director of the Department, and Mr. McCracken, Deputy Director. Mr. Stuart who has just returned from leave in England, will join his appointment at Simla this week.

AT the annual meeting of the National Indian Association in Madras, there was evinced a distinct tendency to take a step forward and try and induce the Government of Madras to start a High School for Hindu and Mahomedan girls in the Presidency, in order to bring home to the people by practice the value of higher education for their wives and daughters. At the close of the meeting, Professor M. Rungacharlar read a thoughtful and interesting paper on Female Education in relation to the present condition of India, in the course of which he paid eloquent testimony to the work that was being done in this direction by the National Indian Association.

THE "New York Times" (April 5) attaches high importance to "the efforts for peace attributed to King Edward at Copenhagen." It remarks that he possesses a greater knowledge of the affairs of all the nations concerned than any statesman of any nationality. He is a man of calm judgment, and attached to peace with no suspicion of weakness in his concern for British honour and interests. Such a man, it says, enjoys a substantial, and even a decisive, influence on events. Russia and France might arrange with England and Japan (possibly including Germany) for a joint settlement, conceding and guaranteeing to each Power its legitimate and peaceful aspirations which, separately, they must oppose. England's status in India must be assured. Russia's longing for an ice free port must be divested of land grabbing and lust of empire, and Japan's future must be safeguarded. If King Edward is striving towards these ends, the whole world must wish him success, and owe him gratitude if he succeeds.

A MISCELLANEOUS collection of coins which were recently discovered among the ruins of the Campanile at Venice has been the subject of an interesting lecture by Signor Papadopoli at the "Instituto Veneto." The coins were discovered in different parts of the remains of the tower, so that they cannot have formed part of the concealed treasure. In all probability they have been dropped at various times by visitors to the tower, or not improbably lost out of alms-boxes. They are foreign and Venetian coins dating from the fifteenth or first half of the sixteenth centuries. There are among them some Bavarian coins of small values (1394-1450), and others with the head of Ferdinand I, of Austria and Bohemia. During the Dogeship of Francesco Foscari there were very few coins of low values struck in Venice, and accordingly many were introduced from Germany and Austria. These remained current in Venice for something like a century, until the Republic in 1526 forbade their further use and themselves supplied the deficiency with coins known as "bezzo" of their own minting. This word, which is of German or Slavonic origin—"batzen" (Ger.) or "bees" (Slav.),—is still used in the Venetian dialect for piece of money.

KANO: AN APPRECIATION.

[BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN.]

IN the year 1824 Clapperton recorded, in the simple, naive fashion that characterises the whole of his narrative, how on approaching Kano he attired himself in all the bravery of his naval uniform and rode into the town, and not a soul in the crowded markets turned a head to look at him, but all, intent on their own business, allowed me to pass without remark. So is Kano to-day: to the casual sightseer, or the light hearted curio hunter it has little or nothing to offer; no beauties of architecture, no minarets, no palaces; the smallest Indian bazaar displays more gay colours, more material for the globe trotter's satisfaction.

Kano, writes an Englishwoman in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is a centre of strenuous trade; there is no dallying and chattering and laughter, no sign of the ubiquitous hawker of trifling curios who haunts an Indian bungalow, and even squats below the verandah of a Lokoja house to-day. The wares that have been brought across the Great Desert, amid perils and hazards innumerable, are not to be lightly disposed of; and the fierce-eyed, swaggering Arabs do most of their bartering privately within the square, dark low buildings, over many cigarettes and much coffee. The great pulse of commerce here is as well concealed as is the throbbing heart in a motionless human body, and gives as little sign of its presence to the casual passer-by, unless he looks keenly enough at the silent, hurrying throng, all intent on trading for a livelihood, not sauntering idling, gossiping, like the denizens of an Eastern city. The sterness of the Desert influences the whole place, and the people of it.

Patient seeking in the various markets reveals an almost incredible collection and variety of wares: Turkish coffee, green tea, French sugar, delicious rare tobacco, silks, and cloths, all can be bought at a price, an enormous price, too, be it said.

But it is Kano itself, as a city, rather than as a commercial centre, that stands out in my memory distinct, unique, with a charm all its own, like nothing else in the world. Almost all those who saw the city for the first time this year, when it became the youngest-born of the Mother Government, expressed great disappointment with its appearance. I wonder whether some of this is not traceable to that most mischievous and misleading appellation, which we, who love and study Northern Nigeria, have all read so often: "The Manchester of the Soudan." Kano is brimming over with the Soudan; one meets it at every turn and breathes it in with every breath, but—Manchester! Perish the sacrilegious thought! It may, it must have unconsciously suggested plate glass and electric trams.

It is often complained that the actually inhabited portions occupy so small a space inside the huge area of those massive walls. This, to my mind, constitutes one of the city's greatest fascinations. There is such infinite breadth and restfulness about those vast stretches of short crisp turf surrounding the streets and alleys and humming markets; such a wonderful peace and dignity about those two astonishing jagged, flat-topped hills, "Kazauri" and "Dala," standing up abruptly in the middle of the plain, like tireless, mighty sentinels, watching ever in every direction, over the distant line of serrated pinkish wall.

This evening just before sunset as we ride slowly across one of these great levels sounds of trumpets and drums mingled with occasional explosions of gunpowder come drifting along to us out of the busy city and presently his High and Mightiness the Emir comes forth for his evening ride, having duly notified his intention beforehand to the Resident, a piece of deferential courtesy never omitted.

He is a fine specimen of the handsome Fulani, this Emir, regular featured full of keen intelligence and dignified withal. He wears tobe upon tobe, gowns ample in material, gorgeous in colouring, lavishly striped with crimson gold and blue French silks which have travelled Tripoli, decorated with silver Turkish embroidery. His fulah or turban is immense and snowy the folds drawn over his nose and chin a necessary precaution against dust. He sits with ease and dignity on a proud stepping camel head and shoulders above the surging crowd caparisoned and ornamented with leather coloured red blue and yellow—a thoroughly regal figure.

Six hundred horsemen or thereabouts accompany this almost daily ride, all rushing, galloping, saluting, waving arms, and shouting; horses rearing and flinging bloodstained foam around, maddened by the cruel iron bit, and sharp shovel-shaped stirrups; dashing off into the great cloud of dust which follows them, enveloping the throng streaming after on foot, banging drums, blowing shrill blasts on trumpets six or eight feet long, and firing off fusillades from ancient flint locks and muzzle-loaders. It is a curious spectacle, and one that might have stepped out from the Arabian Nights or the stirring days of Shah Jehan.

As to lack of architecture come with me and have a look at the city wall, fifteen miles in circumference, forty feet high, and wide enough to drive a motor-car round the inside terrace, without much danger to life or limb. At the base it is not much less than a hundred feet wide; there are two deep ditches, set moat-like outside the wall. From these all the material for the huge fortification has been taken. How many weary days of ceaseless, patient labour, how many hundred pairs of industrious hands have gathered that incredible mass of clay, handful by handful carried it in miserable little grassmade baskets and calabashes, piled up the walls and gates, inch by inch, till Kano became the impregnable fortress of the Western Soudan—why, the very thought is stupendous!

Remember these simple folks have no tools, save one roughly-fashioned implement, like a pickaxe, that can do no more than loosen the soil; beyond this nothing but ten slim brown fingers and that magnificent disregard for time which pervades Africa, and makes such marvels possible. As an achievement I think this plain loopholed clay wall compares favourably with any of the glorious monuments and fairy palaces of Indian fame.

The gates, thirteen in number, are on the same scale—solid, massive square towers, with a narrow passage way and various shadowy recesses, whence the inmates could launch at visitors of doubtful desirability delicate attentions as effective as they were unexpected. In those days the slaves of Kano must have been as the sand of the sea, for, inside the city the buildings are on the same plan, and of the same material. In Africa, it is only to the whiteman that Nature shows a brazen, pitiless face, bristling with cruelty to the child of the soil she is tenderly, munificently bountiful. I have seen miles of guinea-corn, the staple food of the country, acres of cotton and cassava, flourishing in soil composed of absolutely pure sand and nothing else. The clay for building Kano was under their feet; they dug it out, and set up enormous dwellings, regular masses of cool dark halls, windowless except for slits high up near the vaulted roof, where the temperature never varies ten degrees, day or night, all the year round.

And if, by so doing, they did leave great deep pits everywhere, which, in the rainy season, are filled with water, and even through the six months of deadly drought remain so, stagnant and evil-smelling—well, of course, these are fearful evils from a sanitary point of view, and undoubtedly highly odoriferous; but that they add an additional charm can scarcely be denied: the foul surfaces hidden by a carpet of clustering waterlilies, and the softly sloping edges clothed with velvety green grass. There is one in particular so large that it forms a fairsized lakelet, once a place of grisly associations, for on its banks it was formerly the custom to execute criminals; but now the utterly placid surface reflects like a mirror its surroundings: houses, palm trees, the splendid branching-horned cattle, sheep and goats cropping the smooth greensward around the edges, the ceaseless va-et-vient of the passers-by. Slender, straight featured Fulani girls come and fill their water-pots, balancing them on their heads with inimitable grace; the whole scene is shrouded in the milky haze of the harmattan and the slow rising aromatic smelling smoke. Yes, it may spell malaria and miasma to the medical expert but if any one can pass the Jakko, as it is called, without drawing rein, I am sorry for him, for he has missed one of those special moments that come to us all, perhaps, only once in a lifetime.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIA'S ANXIETIES.

CONSPIRACY IN POLAND.

CRUISERS IN JEOPARDY.

ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION BY FINNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A revolutionary plot has been discovered at Warsaw. The object of the conspirators, eighteen of whom have been hanged and many arrested, was to start an insurrectionary movement to secure the independence of Poland.

An attempt has been made to blow up the new Russian cruisers Jemtshug and Izumrud, at present being armed on the Neva, by means of explosives floated down the river. The plot was discovered by some boatmen in time to save a disaster.

The Police suspect the Finns as being implicated.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A "Daily News" telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Tsar has refused to accept Admiral Alexeieff's resignation at present, pointing out that at such a grave moment, it is the duty of every Russian to forget his private differences.

The resignation was therefore withdrawn by Admiral Alexeieff, but it is believed that this is only a temporary arrangement pending Admiral Skrydloff's arrival.

Major Home, of the 2nd Goorkhas has arrived at Niuchwang en route to the Russian head-quarters at Liao-yang.

The conspiracy discovered at Warsaw is aimed at profiting by the war to start an insurrection in Poland.

It is stated that eighteen of the conspirators have already been tried and hanged.

Many Polish workmen in St. Petersburg have been arrested in connection with the plot.

Information which has been received at Colombo from Kobe states that Japan has now 260,000 troops in motion, and 60,000 more in various garrisons and depots. These totals do not include the the third class reserves, numbering 120,000, not yet called out.

Admiral Togo's failure to dispose effectually of the Port Arthur fleet delayed the land operations.

A general thaw has set in throughout Korea and Manchuria, rendering the country roads impracticable. It is reported from Harbin that two Russian officers have organized flying detachments of Chunchusee to operate against the Japanese forces.

Irregulars, consisting of 200 convicts from the Caucasus, who wish to expiate their crimes by fighting for their country, have arrived at Harbin and have been dispatched to the Yalu river. In Sakhlin a similar scheme is on foot for forming a militia of the convicts confined there.

Generals Nicholson and Ian Hamilton, who will follow the operations with the Japanese armies, are attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and received a special audience with the Mikado.

A force of five hundred Cossacks under General Artamanoff, has occupied Unsan, forestalling the Japanese.

The Russian Government has placed an order for 250 field guns with a British firm, for use in Manchuria.

A merchant from Vladivostock says it is practically impossible for anyone to do much damage to the fortress from the sea. The entrance to the harbour is very tortuous and literally sown with mines, while it is commanded by batteries which were mounted recently with powerful ordnance.

The garrison contained a large number of raw recruits who were being drilled for hours daily, the instructions of the officers being enforced by a liberal application of a thick stick.

DESPERATE VALOUR.

A JAPANESE "HOBSON'S" DEED OF DARING.

Mr. Douglas M. Young a special correspondent of the "Daily Express" writes from Kobe on April, 6:—Some of the men who took part in the daring attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur harbour on March 27th have arrived at Sasebo. From them I heard a stirring story of the gallant deed of Lieutenant Masaki who commanded the sinker Yoneyama Maru.

When at his post on the bridge of the merchant vessel just entering the roadstead to Port Arthur, a splinter from a shell struck Masaki on the ear. All undaunted he held on, and met a Russian destroyer steaming straight for the Yoneyama Maru.

Masaki made no effort to avoid her, but, on the contrary, attempted, with desperate gallantry, to run her down. But the destroyer manœuvred skilfully and escaped, at the same time leading the Yoneyama Maru out of her course and away from the entrance to the harbour.

The forts on Golden Hill opened fire on the doomed merchantman, while the men on board got everything ready to blow her up when she reached the desired position.

TWICE WOUNDED.

At this moment Lieutenant Shimada was hit by a shell, and fell desperately wounded. Masaki, with blood streaming from his shattered face, proceeded to anchor. Then a Russian shell hit the funnel, smashing it to pieces. Masaki was struck again by a splinter in the shoulder, but he manfully held to his command.

Everything was now ready for blowing up the vessel. The crew took to the boats. Lieutenant Masaki being the last to leave. They were clear away when the intrepid commander decided to recover the supposed corpse of Lieutenant Shimada. He returned to the Yoneyama Maru, and found that his comrade was still living.

Amid shouts of encouragement, he placed the wounded man in a small boat, and, rowing with his uninjured arm, with Shimada's head resting on his knee, succeeded in rejoining the other boats. A few minutes later, the Yoneyama Maru blew up, while the Japanese sang a war song.

This singing nearly proved their undoing, for, guided by the sound, the Russians discovered the whereabouts of the boats, and poured in a volley of shot and shell.

But the gallant Japs escaped, and successfully keeping out of the beams of the Russian searchlights drifted about until, guided by their war song, a Japanese torpedo-boat picked them up.

THE TWO TSARITSAS AND THE WAR.

No sooner did the war between Russia and Japan begin than Kaiser William, ever on the alert to seize opportunities of showing his interest in his neighbours' concerns, telegraphed to the Tsar of Russia and the Empress of Japan, offering to have organised and sent out to the Far East a German Red Cross Society Ambulance Corps. His offer called forth, and still continues to call forth, much comment in Russia, not on its own account—it was promptly refused—but on account of its being addressed to the Tsar, instead of to Tsaritsa Marie Feodorovna. By all the rules of etiquette his Majesty ought, it seems, to have telegraphed either to the Tsar and the Mikado, as the ruling sovereigns of the war-waging nations, or to Tsaritsa Marie, as President of the Russian Red Cross Society, and to Empress Harou-Ko, as President of the Japanese Society. By telegraphing to the Tsar and the Empress he evidently wished, it is argued, to put a deliberate slight either on the Mikado or on the Tsaritsa Dowager. In vain, says "The World," it has been stated again and again that nothing was further from the Kaiser's thoughts than to put a slight on anyone that he addressed the message he sent to Japan to the Empress officially as President, merely because he did not know the Mikado personally; whereas he sent his message to the Tsar unofficially because he was a friend.

This explanation is much too simple, of course, not to be scoffed at in St. Petersburg—it is not probable that it has yet reached Tokio—where the Kaiser's little blunder, if it were a blunder, has excited unbounded indignation among Tsaritsa Marie's adherents, and great delight among the few adherents Tsaritsa Alexandra possesses. These latter hail it as a proof that his Majesty resents the humiliating fashion in which the Tsaritsa Dowager thrusts her daughter-in-law aside upon all occasions and installs herself in her place. He did not telegraph to her, they say, because he did not choose to recognise her as the President of the Red Cross Society, holding that the office belongs by right to the young Tsaritsa who is his own cousin.

THE TTARITSA ALEXANDRA'S POSITION.

That Kaiser William ever gave a thought to Tsaritsa Alexandra when sending off his message is doubtful in the extreme, for there is no touch of the knight-errant in him, especially where women are concerned. Still, that he does as the Tsaritsa's friends maintain, really sympathise with her is no doubt true. All who know her and care for her, indeed, must sympathise with her for anything more trying, nay, more intolerable, than the position in which she now is it would be difficult to conceive. As wife of the ruling Sovereign she ought, of course, to take rank as the first lady in Russia and be at the head of every great social movement—every movement that has for its aim the well-being of her husband's subjects. According to Russian Court etiquette she ought to be President not only of the Red Cross Society, but also of the great Charity Department, the "Empress Marie Ressort" which Tsar Paul founded in honour of his wife. This Department has the administration of the chief charities in the Empire; most of the hospitals, hospices, and orphanages are under its control, and it spends many thousands of pounds every year on the relief of the poor. Thus its President has unrivalled opportunities of gaining for herself the love of the masses, in whose eyes she is the great dispenser of charity, the pitiful mother who distributes good gifts among them. And its president ought to be, but is not, Tsaritsa Alexandra!

Then, just as the Tsar is supreme in the State, the Tsaritsa ought to be supreme in society; it is she who ought to lay down the law there, who ought to decide who shall and who shall not be received, what shall and what shall not be deemed seemly. There is neither bound nor limit, indeed, to the influence she should wield; yet, as a matter of fact, she wields practically no influence at all. It is to Tsaritsa Marie that the courtiers always turn for guidance when any social difficulties arise just as it is to her that the poor address their petitions, when in need of help, and the soldiers turn when ambulances have to be organised; for she still retains all the offices she held when Alexander the Third was Tsar, and with them all the influence and popularity they confer. She ought, of course, to have resigned at least the Presidency of the Red Cross Society and the Charity Department the very day her son married; she ought also to have stood aside and let her daughter-in-law, as the wife of the reigning Sovereign, step into her place as first lady; but to do so seems never even to have occured to her, and Tsar Nicholas is much too devoted to her to think of taking up his wife's cause in opposition to her.

THE TSARITSA DOWAGER.

As the Tsaritsa Dowager still holds precisely the same position at the Russian Court as she held when Alexander the Third was still alive, there is no position there for the young Tsaritsa to hold, no work for her to do, no duties for her to fulfil—she is, as it were, an interloper in her own husband's house. This is a painful enough state of affairs for her at the best of times, when things are going smoothly with Russia; but it is, of course, infinitely worse now, when the whole Empire is seething with excitement, and the very air is alive with the clamor of arms. Russia is now passing through one of those crises which either draw ruler and ruled closer together, or raise up insuperable barriers between them. To this fact Tsaritsa Alexandra, who thinks as clearly as she feels deeply, is fully alive; and she would give her right hand to be able to draw them closer by forging between them bonds of personal sympathy. Her heart is set on proving to her husband's subjects that she is completely at one with them, that she shares to the full all their hopes and fears in this war; above all, it is set on proving to her husband's soldiers that there is no sacrifice she would not gladly make for them, nothing she would not do to alleviate the hardships they must endure. Had she her way, she would summon around her not only the ladies of her Court, but Russian women of all classes, and join with them in working for those who are fighting, in providing them with the many things they so sorely need. What she would like would be to unite with the whole nation in trying to mitigate the horrors of war by securing at least proper food and clothing for the soldiers, and careful nursing for such among them as are wounded. But she can do nothing, for, whenever she tries to do anything she is promptly told that the Tsaritsa Dowager has already arranged to do it. Then, if she persists in trying to do it, she is given to understand that her one duty in life is to provide Russia with a Tsarevitch and that, until this is accomplished, the quieter she keeps herself and the less she is seen or heard of the better. She has, it is true, been allowed to send Easter eggs to the troops in Manchuria; but the chances are that, even if the troops ever receive them, they will never know that it is she who is the sender.

Meanwhile Tsaritsa Marie takes the lead in everything. No scheme is undertaken without her consent, and she is appealed to for advice upon all occasions, not only by the Tsar, but by his Ministers. It was she who sent that message to France which, by arousing all the chivalry in the French race, saved at a critical moment their alliance for Russia; and it is she who sends messages of thanks, congratulations, or sympathy upon all occasions to the army. The soldiers, especially the rank and file, idolise her. They take her portrait about with them, and lavish on it reverential devotion, just as if it were an Ikon. As the Tsar is their Little Father, she is their Little Mother and she passes her life, they are firmly convinced, trying to prevent wicked non-commissioned officers from doing them wrong. Any little comforts they have they owe to her, they are sure; the very bandages that bind their wounds are all made by her, they will tell you; and it is she who sends the nurses and doctors to attend them. As for the other Tsaritsa, Tsaritsa Alexandra, they shake their heads when her name is mentioned, and perhaps even cross themselves; for she cannot be a good woman, they maintain, as otherwise John of Cronstadt's prayer that she might have a son would certainly have been granted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND ITALY.

President Loubet in Rome.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

President Loubet arrived at Rome this afternoon and was met at the station by King Emmanuel and proceeded to the Quirinal.

His Excellency received an enthusiastic and most cordial ovation from the enormous crowds assembled. The whole city was gaily decorated and the scene was one of unsurpassed brilliancy and magnificence.

The French and Italian press emphasise the political importance of the cordiality of the rapprochement between the two countries.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

Report by Professor Dunstan.

BRITAIN'S DEPENDENCE ON AMERICA.

Professor Dunstan's report, on the cotton cultivation in the British Empire and Egypt, states that the information is not complete owing to the absence of authoritative reports. The report further states that whereas British Grown Cotton was formerly practically the whole supply of the raw material, it was now relatively insignificant and the British cotton industry is now almost entirely dependent on the United States for raw cotton, which is due to the deterioration of Indian cotton and the replacement of cotton plantations by sugar in the West Indies and to the improved cotton fibre produced in America.

THE RAILWAY DISPUTE IN HUNGARY.

Collapse of the Strike.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Hungarian Railway strike has now practically collapsed.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Chinese Prince Fetel at Washington.

The Emperor of China's nephew, Prince Pulun, is meeting with exceptional hospitality at Washington.

Secretary Hay dined him yesterday, President Roosevelt being present.

The President will receive him to-day.

POLITICAL RIOT IN HUNGARY.

Gendarmes Fire on the Crowd.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

During a political riot at Elesd in Hungary, a socialist fired from a revolver and killed the Commandant of the Gendarmery.

The Gendarmes thereupon opened fire on the rioters with volleys, killing twenty-three and seriously wounding forty.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Moldavia with English mails of the 15th instant left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day.

EUROPEAN'S MAD FREAK IN RANGOON.

MOTOR CAR HELD UP.

TWO POLICE MEN SHOT.

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

A European, named Dennis Hayes, describing himself as an able seaman belonging to the sailing ship Sierra Cadonna, shot two native policemen on Saturday night with a seven chambered revolver under most sensational circumstances.

After having some liquor in town with a British soldier named S. Stanley, a private of the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers at present on furlough, and attached to H. Company, King's Regiment, stationed in Rangoon, both men went through the town for a walk. On their way they met a motor-car containing four Burmans, whom Hayes held up by pointing a revolver at them, and demanded Rs. 25. His request was refused, and he next demanded Rs. 45, and the money not being produced, Hayes struck one Burman with the weapon on his shoulder. Thereupon two of the motor-car occupants got down and ran away, and as they were escaping Hayes fired three shots at them, happily missing them. He next prodded the ribs of the two Burmans who remained seated in the car, with his revolver, causing them to shout for assistance, An S. P. C. A policeman in plain clothes, hearing the commotion, came up and upon remonstrating with Hayes was shot by him in the fleshy part of his thigh.

The soldier, Stanley, seeing trouble was brewing, had left his companion to obtain police assistance before Hayes shot his first victim. On hearing pistol reports he hurried back, but not before Hayes had shot a second Punjabi policeman in the pit of the stomach, when the latter closed with him to overpower him.

The second constable came on the scene on being summoned by the Burmans who at first ran away, and narrowly escaped being shot as he approached Hayes. The plucky policeman, though seriously wounded, held on to Hayes in a fierce struggle, and, drawing his baton, though wounded, felled his man to the ground and snatched the revolver from him, after it was emptied of six shots.

Private Stanley and the other policeman then took the wounded policeman to hospital, Hayes being taken in custody to the police guard, where he refused to say anything beyond that he was a stranger in Rangoon and had received a hiding from natives with big sticks. He denied using his revolver on the police.

It has since been ascertained that there is no ship bearing the name of Sierra Cadonna in harbour, and that Hayes has been a deserter from the Munster Fusiliers. He speaks the Burmese language fluently.

The policeman first shot is not in danger, but his comrade is in such a critical state that his dying deposition had to be taken yesterday.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary gives particulars of the full dress function at the Viceregal Lodge on the morning of the 28th instant, when Lord Curzon leaves for Bombay. Lord Ampthill, Lord Kitchener and their staffs will be there and the principal officials, and residents are invited to attend. There will be guards of honour, including the Simla Volunteers, at the Viceregal Lodge and at Summer Hill Station where his Excellency takes trains. A Viceregal salute will be fired.

LORD AMPTHILL.

Lord Ampthill and staff arrived at Simla yesterday afternoon, driving up from Kalka by road. They are now staying at the Viceregal Lodge, where Lady Ampthill is also a guest, having come in from Mashogra to meet his Excellency.

DINNER PARTY AT SIMLA.

The official dinner to Lord Ampthill at the Viceregal Lodge to-night was largely attended. Lord Kitchener and some sixty of the principal officials and their wives being amongst the guests.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

THE SUPPLY OF BOOTS AND HELMETS.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The arrangement for increasing the reserve for the Indian Army, for which funds were provided in the last budget, comes into force on the 1st poximo from which date sepoys with three years' colour service will become eligible on certain conditions for transfer to the reserve on two rupees monthly pay.

It has been decided to adopt the straight butcher or hunting boot as universal pattern for mounted officers except in the case of the Hussars in levee dress and of the bodyguards of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

It has been decided to discontinue regimental arrangements for the supply of helmets which will in future be all provided through the Army Clothing Factories.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

At the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Henderson, Mr. Garth instructed by Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., applied on behalf of Mr. J. C. March, attorney for Mr. William Brock Keen, trustee of the property in England of Messrs. William Watson and Co., for a rule on the Official Assignee of Bengal to show cause, first why the adjudicating and vesting order should not be annulled, secondly why in any case the Official Assignee should not deliver to the trustee in bankruptcy all the assets collected by him, thirdly why the adjudicating creditor should not be ordered to refund to the official trustee in bankruptcy all the costs paid by the Official Assignee, and fourthly why the Official Assignee and the adjudicating creditor should not pay the costs, and why such further or other order should not be made as to this Court seems fit.

Mr. Garth then gave a brief history of the insolvency of William Watson and Co after which he read the petition of Mr. Brock Keen and also the affidavit of Mr. March. His Lordship granted a rule in the terms prayed for.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

OPENING OF THE VOTING BOX.

POONA, APRIL 25.

At a special general meeting of the Poona Municipality held this morning the Hon. Mr. Gokhale C. I. E. presided. Before opening the proceedings Mr. N. C. Kelkar welcomed the President back in Poona and congratulated him heartily on the good work done by him in the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. Gokhale briefly acknowledged the compliment.

A letter from the Collector was read stating that it was not within the province of the special general meeting to discuss or consider any alleged irregularities relating to the candidates for election; this was in relation to the omission of Mr. J. M. Kelkar's name from the list of candidates for election, and it was proposed that the voting box should be at once opened and the result declared. An amendment was proposed that as a notice from the Sub-Judge of Poona had been served on the Municipality informing that body of the petition put in praying for the issue of a temporary injunction restraining the Municipality from declaring the result of the ward election held on the 9th instant, in Raviwar Peth and calling upon that body to show cause against the petition and to produce evidence on the 4th of June next. The President asked for opinions of the lawyer members of the Municipality, majority of whom declared in favour of the proposal to open the voting box, and this was accordingly done after the amendment was withdrawn.

LOCUSTS DRIVE MONKEYS INTO POONA.

Troops of monkeys have arrived in Poona and are now locating towards the South Petta Staff lines; it appears they have been attacked and driven away by hornets from some jungle where locusts have devastated the trees. At present the monkeys are quiet and have not molested anybody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Majors Wall, 17th Cavalry, and Dunlop, 20th Deccan Horse, have extensions of one year each as assistant transport registration officers.

2nd Lieutenant Campbell, 22nd Punjabis, is appointed to the Corps of Guides as double company officer.

The appointment is notified of Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Kellie, I. M. S. to officiate as principal medical officer, Deraja: District vice Lieutenant Colonel Duncan deceased.

A new set of rules is published for the admission of British soldiers into the Ordnance Department of India.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. DUMRA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, which was to sail for Karachi, via Cutch and Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers, was detained for a considerable time owing to the steamer having grounded. The vessel left the Victoria Dock at about 10 a.m. and at twenty minutes after, she ran aground on the spit north of Cross Island, where she remained for over six hours, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Captain and his officers. The tide was low at the time, and on the tide coming in she refloated at about 4-30 p.m. She then proceeded to anchor east of Cross Island where a diver was sent down, and on examining he found that the vessel sustained no damage. She resumed her voyage shortly afterwards and proceeded to her destination. She carried Mr. Master and about 300 deck passengers.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, in the Council Hall of the Municipal office, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

DEATHS OF MEMBERS.

The President said that Councillors must have heard about the deaths of two of their colleagues, Mr. R. R. Menneer, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and as usual no business could be transacted that day. He then called upon the Hon. Mr. Mehta to move the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he had a very melancholy duty to perform. During the whole course of the existence of that Corporation there never had been an occasion when they had on the same occasion to record the deaths of two of their members. They must have heard of the sudden death of Mr. Mennear who, though he had been their colleague for a very short time, gave promise of a useful career at that board. They had also to deplore the death of a very old member of the Corporation, Mr. K N Kabraji. Though they had very many differences about various matters on public questions between them he could not forget that a very useful and valuable work was done by Mr. Kabraji in the interest of the city. He very well remembered the useful work done by him in old days, and he could not help regretting that a career which had been so useful in the Corporation had been so suddenly cut off. He trusted that all members would join in expressing their regret at the deaths of these two members. He then moved. "That the Corporation record with deep regret the death on the 24th April 1904 of their colleague, Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., who had been a Councillor since 1903. That the Corporation also record with deep regret the death this morning of their former colleague, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, who as a member of the Corporation for twenty-one years and of the Standing Committee for ten years had rendered useful services to the city. That this meeting do adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the two deceased gentlemen. That copies of paragraphs one and two of this resolution be respectively forwarded to the families of the deceased with an expression of Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the motion said that though Mr. Menneer had been with them for a very short time he proved a useful member. With regard to Mr. Kabraji, he might say that he was associated with him for a number of years, both on the board of the Corporation and that of the Standing Committee and he was able to say that Mr. Kabraji took a deep interest in the affairs of the city. It was a public loss which they all deplored so much.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola joined the previous speakers in their expression of regret about the death of Mr. Kabraji who was a man of many sided activities in public life, and who tried to do his duty manfully and to the best of his ability. By his death the city had undoubtedly sustained a great loss.

The Hon. M. Dikshit said he had an occasion to meet Mr. Menneer at Nasik, and he had found him to be a very courteous and broad-minded officer. Mr. Kabraji, as they all knew, was a useful member of the Corporation.

The President in laying the resolution before the meeting said he endorsed everything that had fallen from the previous speakers. He knew Mr. Kabraji for a number of years, and he always found him taking a keen interest in the affairs of the city. With regard to Mr. Menneer he might mention that his courtesy, his broad-mindedness, ability and his exceeding amiability under all circumstances could hardly be surpassed. It was a matter of very deep regret that his services to the Corporation and to the city should be taken away at an early age in the midst of an active and excellent career.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the following details:—Lieut.-Col. Baker, I.M.S., Captain Barrington, 140 men rank and file, 4 followers and 3 chargers, West York Regiment, Lieut. V. Harcourt, and 100 men rank and file; 23 men and 2 followers, No. 1 M. B. R. G. A., 8 men, No. M. B. R. G. A., 20 men, R. G. A. 2 hospital assistants, and 16 men, 117 Maharattas, 4 ladies, 2 children, 6 men, 1 woman and 1 follower, one assistant Surgeon, wife and 4 children; and Lieut. T. S. Coates, R. A. M. C., who is placed in medical charge of the troops during the voyage.

DELAYS AT THE BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Having personally seen for a long time past the great waste of time of the public, not to speak of their trouble and annoyance, in cashing cheques in our local Banks, I had the honour to address the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce, in answer to which the Secretary has been pleased to say that "after giving the matter careful consideration, they are not prepared to take any action". It is not easy to infer why they have come to this conclusion. There is no denying the fact of the people's trouble and annoyance, and above all the sheer waste of their time in cashing cheques. It is as necessary as the fact is hard that a remedy should be sought and employed to save the time so annoyingly wasted. I hope, Sir, you will help this matter on further to a satisfactory conclusion.—Yours &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

April 22.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—In view of the general business activity in Bombay, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may be, I trust, inclined to appreciate saving of time or prevention of the needless waste of it in matters of business. It has long been a matter of complaint that the time taken in cashing a cheque in our local Banks is generally disproportionately long. Before a cheque finds its way from the hands of the ledger-keeper, who receives it at the first hand, to those of the cashier, it takes from 15 to 20 minutes, and then the cashier takes his own time from 20 to 40 minutes, sometimes more, before payment is made for it. I beg to submit that the time taken up for cheque being initialled, after it has been passed by the ledger-keeper, is inevitably a sheer waste of time, (a) since the party initialling it has absolutely no idea as to whether the signature on it is the right one, or whether the particular account is or is not being overdrawn, (b) since it is the ledger-keeper that knows everything about a cheque and is responsible for the passing of it both in regard to the proper signature on it and the account being not overdrawn, &c., I beg to suggest that this waste of time, at the first stage, could well be prevented by the ledger-keeper readily passing a cheque and at once handing it over to the cashier as is so successfully and so long being done at the banking firm of Messrs King, King & Co. The arrangement of the ledger-keepers' desks and the cashiers' in our Banks may appear to be an antiquated one. These desks ought to be so near each other that a passed cheque might quite easily and readily be handed over, possibly by the ledger-keepers themselves to the cashiers. This would, I respectfully submit, prevent much of the waste of time. A further saving of time would be, I submit, by increasing the paying staff in proportion to the increase in the number of payments. That the paying staffs in our Banks are not at all adequate to the amount of the increased work could be at once seen by anybody any busy day between 12 and 3 o'clock from the gathering of a large number of people long and tiresomely waiting for their payments in any of the busy Banks. I respectfully request that the Chamber may be pleased to represent to the local Banks the matter of the unnecessary waste of time of the mercantile public and try to get the public grievance remedied. I need scarcely say that that will be a valuable public service done by the Chamber.—Yours &c.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

March 26.

ANDHERI GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite endorse the statement of your correspondent "A sojourner" on the filthy condition of the market at Andheri. Andheri is now springing up into a beautiful little station as many people from Bombay resort to it during the plague epidemic, and it is a pity that the most should not be made of it by those responsible. At any rate the bazaar can not be allowed to continue in its present state and I trust that those responsible for the sanitary state of the station, will not lose time in giving the matter their consideration.—Yours, &c.,

A CONSTANT VISITOR.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Cotton Crop in Texas.

PIECE-GOODS IN SOMALILAND.

ACTIVITY IN THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

INQUIRIES have been made from a number of Texas planters as to the prospects of the cotton crop, and the New York "Journal of Commerce" announces the answers from about 270 of them. These indicate, that the season in Texas is "about two weeks early," that the increase of acreage over last year's is about 7 per cent, and that lack of rain in some districts has but partly counteracted the generally favourable conditions. Not very much seems to have been said about the boll-weevil's prospects, but early planting with early maturing seed has been resorted to against the possibilities of this pest. To the very practical question as to the sufficiency of labour to deal with increased plantings replies are divergent, but a majority affirms that "there is sufficient to handle a liberal increase in acreage." The average date of the replies was March 24, and about half the correspondents had commenced planting. In reviewing the detailed replies the most striking feature is the practical unanimity of opinion that the season is an early one. Another point is the frequency with which planters who, from their replies, anticipate a scarcity of labour have cheerfully prepared an increased acreage of 15 or 20 per cent. Of course all these figures are a doubtful basis for calculation, but without giving hope of anything sensational they indicate a prospect of fair increase.

Some of the difficulties that beset efforts to increase the growth of cotton are illustrated in a contribution to the "Central African Times," published at Blantyre, February 13. The particular local difficulty is to obtain "wet-season labour." When a planter "comes here from Ceylon or India or any other country, he stands aghast when told that the labour supply is monthly, and at the most stays for three months at a time." But this monthly labour "was, on the whole, sufficient for the way we used to do our coffee. There was very little skilled pruning, and that little was supplied by local boys at an average wage of 5s. per month." A little weed does not seem to matter much to the coffee, but with cotton, as with tobacco, it is fatal. Acres of cotton have had to be abandoned because labour could not be got to hoe it after it had sprouted. Cotton, in fact, must have labour at the right time or it is useless attempting its cultivation." The remedy suggested is contracts for yearly labour, which would be made acceptable by the erection of good huts, with gardens, and an enhanced wage for the wet-season work—"say 4s. per month, or even 5s., his food being additional," for the first half of the year. This does not seem a ruinous rate of pay for the planters, though it is declared cautiously that there is a point, of course, where the wage cannot be raised without making cotton unprofitable." Many acres of good land would now, it is said, be under cotton if labour had been available, and it appears that some kind of organisation could produce it. "There is no legal obstacle, but what we want is for this to be taken up and made into a system, and the administration to lend it their moral support." There is a distant hint that failing other sources of supply coolies or Chinamen may some day be invoked.

The piece-goods trade of the Somaliland Protectorate is one of the subjects of a report by the Chief of Customs recently issued by the Foreign Office. It is said that the American imitation of the European white long cloths, which on its introduction had a fair sale, has not proved a success. The Bombay mills, too, have failed to establish their grey shirtings, as they "trust for success more to appearance and cheapness than to material, where as the actual comparison between the two textiles ensues when the size comes off, and durability is the final test." The English manufacturers, however, "when copying a popular variety supply a more durable article, glazed with just enough size to give it a finish, and thereby are able to compete successfully against hand-woven cloths; and though the price is higher, yet the charge is considered commensurate with the improvement." Instances are given of Lancashire makes that are preferred to local hand-woven goods. It is suggested that there is an opening for an imitation of "kangas or coloured tobes" used at Zanzibar and the neighbouring coast. "The German imitation of the hand-woven fabric destined for Zanzibar and Madagascar finds its way into the Berbera market, where its brilliant colours and variegated and pronounced designs, particularly the red and yellow pattern, attract a Somali woman when choosing a gala garment."

A letter has appeared in a "South American Journal" from "One who Knows the Country," in which some definite information is given about cotton-growing in Argentina. The writer says that in the region of the Argentine Republic named the Gran Chaco, the garden of the Republic, are hundreds and hundreds of square miles of land adapted to the cultivation of cotton. It grows well in many parts of the Chaco, and although the cultivation of it was started on a small scale before the Paraguayan war, in the sixties, it came to nothing, and until last year it has not been started again. Then, for the first time, it is mentioned in the exports of the country (400 bales, weighing 4,385 kilos, and gave such good results that this year there are 5,000 hectares, or about 19 square miles, planted, which, according to the latest accounts, are in find condition, and a splendid crop is expected. The soil is a black loam from two feet to ten feet thick. The climate is fine and healthy. The great drawback to the advancement of this region has been the want of facility of communication and a reluctance on the part of the Government to sell these fine lands to speculators. The letter proceeds:—"If those who are interested in the production of cotton would combine in the formation of a syndicate for promoting the expansion of cotton-growing and exports in general in this region, I am confident the Government would give every facility and encouragement to bona-fide investors, and they would find it a very lucrative business. This business, now in its infancy, is in the same state as the growing of linseed in the country was formerly. The writer, not many years ago, offered to give the farmers the seed for growing free of cost, and to purchase the crop on the spot, or to ship it to Europe free of charge making advances on the b. l. For several years nobody would touch it. But when once started the cultivation was carried on to an enormous extent and the export to-day is nearly 50,000 tons." The writer affirms that labour in the Gran Chaco is plentiful and cheap, but these are not absolute terms. All depends upon whether it is cheap enough suitable in quantity and quality and available at the right seasons for successful and profitable cotton growing.

The report just issued from the Foreign Office of Mr. Consul General Smith on the trade of Odessa and district for 1902, though it does not indicate any sensational change, is not very encouraging for British shippers to Russia. Yet "often so much depends on some slight modification to suit local tastes or on just improving a little on the quality or cheapness (especially the letter) of the goods which already hold the market" that exporters are invited to try their luck, and particularly to visit the consular office. The Consul is almost pathetic in declaring that his knowledge, experience, and powers of giving good advice to others are at the service of travellers, whether principals or agents, who nevertheless scarcely ever call to see him. And though he has answered many inquiries, "in twenty years' consular experience I remember no single case where I have been told whether my answer led to satisfactory business." A very practical piece of advice is given to British workman who might be induced by the offer of good wages to accept places in Russia or any other foreign country. It is that they should look very carefully at all sides of their bargain, and particularly, if they are married that they should make inquiry as to what provision can be made for the teaching of their children. Comparative figures of shipping for previous years are not given in the report, but it appears that during

1902 the tonnage of British shipping entering the port was 758,000 out of a total of 1,719,766 tons. Next in order come Russia with 414,535 tons Italy with 199,600 tons, and Austria-Hungary with 113,698 tons.

There is a good deal of activity just now in the various sections of the German iron and steel trades Recently the representatives of the Pig Iron Syndicate, Steel Castings Syndicate, the Association of Hoop Iron Rolling Mills, the Light Sheet Syndicate and the Union of Girder Merchants met in conference at Cologne to discuss the situation created by the constitution of the Steel Syndicate. It is believed that shortly an announcement will be made that the Thin Sheet Combination will increase prices. The Association of Rhenish-Westphalian Hoop Iron Rolling Mills have fixed the price of hoop iron at £6 2s. 6d. per ton on the freight basis of Cologne or Dortmund. A rebate of 2s. 6d. per ton is offered on contracts of 100 tons. The German Wire Nail Syndicate have realised a net profit during 1903 of £11,191. Of this total £5,000 has been distributed among the Syndicated works and the balance carried forward. Whilst German iron and steel are strengthening in price, reports concerning the German bicycle trade indicate that the works are fully employed but that prices are lower than in 1902. An organised attempt is now being made by German manufacturers to decrease their general expenses by extending their foreign markets. In general the large firms are fairly successful in this direction, but on the whole smaller firms fail in the attempt.

Information is being prepared by the Board of Trade upon the available iron ore resources of the world which may be expected to throw light upon a subject of material importance to the iron and steel industries of this country. Some time ago the British Iron Trade Association requested the Government to undertake an investigation into this question, and reports were called for from British Consuls in various parts of the world. These are now in the hands of the Board of Trade, and are being collated by the permanent officials of the Department, with a view to publication in a special volume. It is remarkable that in the recent discussions upon the position of our industries evoked by the fiscal controversy hardly any reference has been made to the falling off, actual or threatened, in some at least of the supplies from which British blast furnaces are fed. Obviously the subject is of essential importance, and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming official publication will furnish valuable material for a better understanding of the position and prospects of the great industries whose welfare is so largely dependent upon liberal contributions of this raw material. It will, however, be incomplete unless the facts as to the iron ore deposits still unworked in the United Kingdom are also set forth.

KANO : AN APPRECIATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

As one turns away, the scarlet sun drops behind the far-off wall, and the rugged sides of Kazauri and Dala turn rosy red, the whole city glows suddenly pink, and heavy smoke wreaths twine in sapphire blue curves in the rapidly cooling atmosphere. The Emir is back in his palace, and only a few straggling horsemen and a cloud of dust mark where he has passed the imaums are already calling in all directions from the summit of the mosques "Allahu akbar !" and the faithful are wending their way to evening prayer.

Out one goes through the Nassarawa Gate, gloomy and dark in the fading light, a short canter up the wide, sandy road to the Residency (formerly the Emir's summer palace),in the swiftly falling darkness of an African night ; one is suddenly jerked back into modern civilisation, to the British flag the dusty polo ground, and joyful, leaping fox-terriers.

To the cool headed and sober minded, Kano may be a disappointment, a mere collection of mud-built huts ; but, even in these days of womens franchise and feminine erudition—mercifully for the rest of us—a woman's mind is still permitted to be illogical ; and Kano, as I have seen it, is a memory and an expression not to be lightly forgotten, though I should never see it again.

And what Kano thinks of Kano can be most trenchantly summed up by a few words said lately by the Emir to the Resident. He remarked that since the arrival of the British Raj numbers of his domestic slaves had run away. But, he added, with a gracious wave of his slim, brown hand, it does not matter ; they will come back. No one who has ever lived in Kano can exist anywhere else.

UNDESIRABLES IN SINGAPORE.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

On Monday afternoon, says the "Straits Budget" of the 14th instant a somewhat unprepossessing individual, a Roumanian Jew answering to the name of Adolph Evenburg was before Mr. Peacock on allegations of (i) being a notorious bad liver and a dangerous character within the jurisdictions of the court, and he was asked why he should not enter into a bond with sureties to be of good behaviour ; (ii) living in part on the proceeds of prostitution a breach of the Women's and Girl's Protection Ordinance; (iii) possession of a firearm without a permit. To these was added a charge of house trespass and attempted extortion at the close of the prosecution.

Chief Detective Inspector Perrett conducted the case for the Crown.

The principal and only witness as to facts was an Austrian woman named Annsta Foorman, living at 24 Hylam Street. The gist of her testimony was to the effect that the duration of her acquaintance with the defendant extended to about six years. During the first two years he supported her. At the close of that period she went to Constantinople alone. The defendant followed her there, but they worked separately and she gave him no money. She remained there nearly two years. She then went to Cairo ; the defendant keeping in her track, went to Alexandria. After six weeks she went to Bombay. Defendant followed on his way to Colombo, but stayed two days. She gave him nothing then. After eight months' stay in Bombay, she also went to Colombo. Defendant was there. Two months later, on the 4th of May last year, she came to Singapore, and remained three months. The defendant was at Colombo during that time. She went again to Colombo and opened an establishment herself. Three months later she went to Madras, and there he rejoined her. She wished to leave the place, but defendant objected, saying he would work and support her. She left him, however and came to Singapore, because he commenced to beat her and threaten to take her life. She had been here about four months. When she was here the first time, she sent two sums of dolls. 400 each to him at Colombo. Here she was asked if she gave her evidence willingly, she replied that she did not do so willingly ; as she was afraid that if the defendant was sent to prison for this matter, she would have trouble with others of his nationals—she was afraid of him. Continuing, she said the defendant followed her from place to place to get money from her, but she got it back when she went to Colombo. On the 3rd inst. she went to Chief Detective Inspector Perrett and made a report which he took down and she signed. On the morning of that day the defendant had been to her house and demanded money, to enable him to leave Singapore. She refused him with the result that he struck her, threw her down, tried to bite her nose and did bite her below the left knee. Some persons came and took him away. She had written to him several letters refusing his applications for money. (Three of the letters with translations were put in.)

The defendant asked no questions.

Inspector Perrett gave evidence as to the action taken on the woman's report. The arrest of the defendant the searching of his boxes, and the finding of the saloon rifle and some letters. He had ascertained that the defendant arrived here about a month ago and that he had worked a very short while for Destiva, the jeweller.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

To-day the case was continued. The charge of breach of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance was withdrawn as was also the first count. The woman's statement was not considered sufficient proof. The defendant was convicted of house trespass, causing hurt, and possession of a rifle, and was sentenced to 4 months' on each count, the terms to run concurrently.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, April 10.—Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that although General Kuropatkin considers that the first line of the Russian defence is near Fengh-wang Cheun, the Russians will hold Antung or Shahotze commanding the Pekin road as long as passible.

The Yalu River, owing to the melting of the ice, is now in flood, and is 1,000 yards wide at Yongampho, which is at the mouth of the river. Russian sharpshooters occupy the river islands.

London, April 13.—Admiral Urius, who was in command of the Japanese fleet, which assailed and sank the Russian cruisers "Varyag" and "Korietz" has not replied to the protest. The reason that Admiral Urius, has not replied is that the Russian vessels fought outside the barbour.

London, April 9.—The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Tokio states that a moat has been constructed with parallel barbed wire defences two miles north of Port Arthur.

Japan has engaged two hundred Canadians to serve with her Army Medical and Bearer Corps in the Far East. The men who have accepted service served in a similar capacity in the South African war.

The "Standard" is responsible for the statement that the Empress of Japan has presented the Russian wounded at Chemulpho with artificial eyes and limbs.

JEW-BAITING IN RUSSIA.

THE GOMEL MASSACRE.

London, April 9th.—The trials of the persons concerned in the Jewish massacres at Gomel in the Russian Government of Moghileff, in September last have proved a mockery.

Witnesses were already brow beaten and cajoled.

The real criminals were shielded and released and Jews have been indicted for planning the massacre of Christians at Gomel out of revenge for the Kishnief outrages.

TRADES UNIONISM IN CANADA.

MERCHANTS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

London, April 9th.—A number of prominent merchants at Vancouver in British Columbia have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court of Canada for conspiring to interfere with Canadian trade and commerce.

The accused, it appears, wanted to fight the trades unions with their own weapons, and had issued black lists of strikers in order to prevent them from obtaining employment.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE DISCOVERY EXPEDITION.

MAGNIFICENT RESULTS.

London, April 9th.—Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, is most enthusiastic in his praise of the work accomplished by the Antarctic Exploration Expedition conducted by Commander Scott, of the "Discovery."

The results of the expedition have, he says, been magnificent, and doubly as satisfactory as the Royal Geographical Society expected.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

London. April 9th.—Violent seismic disturbances have occurred at Salonika and Kossova, in Eurapean Turkey.

Fifteen hundred houses were destroyed.

Twenty persons were killed and thirty were injured.

HOUSING THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas says that I have no right to subscribe myself "Common sense" as in his opinion I possess none I will not hurt his feelings and in this letter I will give my initials. He says that I misrepresented him because his original scheme remains a potent factor. Now, Sir, as far as I know his scheme was pronounced unworkable by no less a critic than your contemporary. Your contemporary in its leader of the 12th of February says as follows :—"At the same time it must be said that the balance of expert opinion does not seem favourable to the scheme."—so much for his scheme No I. Then he says: "The affirmation that I am asking concessions from the Government and the Municipality is misrepresentation No. 2." Let me draw your attention to what he says in his second proposal which he has paraded before the public.

"That the Government should forego the fine leviable on agricultural lands when they are used for building purposes.

"The Improvement Trust and the Municipality should forego same portion of the general tax" ; and yet the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas has the face to say that he wants no help from the Government or the Municipality. If he further says that I misrepresent him when I say that he will be able to house only about 5 000 persons. According to him it ought to be 10 000. My object in adhering to the former figure was that the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas' scheme contribution was only five lakhs, the rest was the Trust money and I was perfectly justified in not including the latter figure. He might borrow a crore from the Trust, if that was possible, on the strength of his five lacs, but that does not entitle him to say that he is housing a hundred thousand people. The Trust can do that work efficiently. Mr. Vithaldas says that he has already got twenty one supporters. He takes good care to keep back their names because I know from bitter experience that native supporters are sometimes rather slippery. Let us see whether they are men of light and leading. I do not believe in quantity, I believe in quality. Mr. Vithaldas quotes a letter from a friend, who has asked him not to mind criticism, to which the Hon. gentleman must submit as a public man. Without in any way being offensive to Mr. Vithaldas or to anybody else, my idea of Bombay public men, barring a few honourable exceptions, is not high. They are to my mind in the words of Macaulay "Simpering mediocrities" running after notoriety. The Hon. Mr Vithaldas puts me in mind of an Indian fable of a dog which was walking under a cart, but deluded himself into the belief that he was dragging it along the road. Mr. Vithaldas may be receiving smiles from high quarters, but big wigs don't smile for nothing. They have an object to serve. They know the difficulty of the housing question and they want to spare the purse of the Improvment Trust, and I am afraid they are using the good natured Mr. Vithaldas as a convenience. Five lacs, is a flea-bite.

However the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and his hundred 6 per cent martyrs may earn a crown of glory on the cheap, and I wish them joy of it.—Yours, &c,

N. M. M.

Bombay, April 25th.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MAHUDA.

On Friday at the invitation of Mr. P. J. Amin, a large and representative gathering of the principal officers and inhabitants of Mahuda was held in the Gujrati School, writes a correspondent. Mr. Ganpatlal Chunilal, the well-known Nagar Sheth of Mahuda was voted to the chair. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. E. Lawrence, Commissioner N. D. for appointing Mr. Naranbhar Lallubhar Desai, a well-known inhabitant of Mahuda to the post of Huzar Deputy Collector. Mr. Naranbhar is held by the people in the highest esteem and regard and his efforts for their welfare and advancement are much appreciated by them. After the various speakers had eulogised, Mr. Naranbhar who is the first recepient of this honour in Mahuda and in the whole Patidar community of the Presidency, a vote of thanks was proposed to the Commissioner N.D. It was unanimously carried amidst loud cheers. A second resolution to the same effect was passed on behalf of the Patidar community. A third one was passed congratulating Mr. Naranbhar, as being the first man, to get this post, from Mahuda. The chairman was authorised to send copies of the first two resolutions to the Commissioner, N. D., and a copy of the third to Mr. Naranbhar. Mr. Jethalal Kavi entertained the meeting with songs specially composed by him for the occasion. After the distribution of pan, attar, gulab etc the President dissolved the meeting with the remark that the Government would very soon confirm Mr. Naranbhar in his new appointment.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia presided at the annual general meetings of the shareholders of the David Mills Co., Ld., and the Standard Mills Co., Ld., held yesterday afternoon at their registered office, No. 14, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report ;—The directors beg to lay their annual report with audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1903, showing a nett profit of Rs. 2 98,480-10-11 including the balance of Rs. 13,380-10-5 brought forward which they trust will be found satisfactory. The directors now recommend that the amount of nett profit be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share on 7,800 shares free of Income Tax Rs. 1,17,000, to depreciation account, Rs. 1,64,000 to furniture Rs. 1,000, to carry forward Rs. 16,480-10 11. During the first half year prices of raw material were satisfactory but a sharp rise took place during the latter portion of the year which was not accompanied by a corresponding rise in the manufactured article. The American cotton crop not having turned out as big as was expected and the demand for cotton all the world over having over run the supply, speculative elements on a large scale having forced the prices up to abnormally hgih figures and the directors believe that the present state of affairs will continue more or less the same throughout the current year. The China market is only slowly responding to the rise in cotton and we are even now somewhere about 3-8 of an anna per lb. higher than the rates ruling there. It is however to be hoped that China will eventually fully respond to the rise in cotton to enable the industry to work with profit, and that the mills will be able to show as good a result for the current year, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim one of the directors having resigned from the Board, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim was appointed by the directors in his place and the shareholders are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia and Mr. J E Ezra retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re election. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine auditors of the company for the year under report having reconstituted their firm under the name and style of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co, from the 22nd October 1903, the latter firm had been appointed auditors by the directors for the unexpired portion of the year, and the meeting is requested to confirm the appointment and to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings both old and new with the machinery and stock of cotton yarn stores, &c, are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 39,75,550.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report :—The directors submit for approval and adoption their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1903, showing a nett profit of Rs. 1 39 596-12-11 including the balance of Rs. 9,793-9-11 brought forward, which they recommend may be dealt with as under :—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share on 1,592 shares free of income tax Rs. 47,760 to depreciation account Rs. 80,000; to carry forward Rs. 11,836-12-11. The agents having charged Rs. 48,000 only for their commission although they were entitled to Rs. 80,172-13-9. During the first half year prices of the raw material and the manufactured articles ruled satisfactory, but during the close of the year a rise took place in cotton which was not responded to by yarn and cloth. The American cotton crop not having turned out as big as was expected and the demand for cotton all the world over having over run the supply, speculative elements on a large scale have forced the prices up to abnormally high figures, and the directors believe that the present states of affairs will continue more or less the same throughout the current year. The China and local cloth markets are only slowly responding to the rise in cotton and it is to be hoped that these markets will eventually fully respond to the rise in cotton to enable the industry to work with profit and that the mills will be able to show as good a result for the current year, it was informed in the last report that 505 new looms with complete preparatory machinery were ordered out and 5 more looms have been since ordered. They commenced to arrive about the close of August last and up to the end of the year 235 new looms were working. Out of the new looms with the exception of 11 all are delivered in full working order and giving entire satisfaction. The whole order which was placed through Mr H. Gannon of Messrs. Falber Jucker and Company was carried out to the perfect satisfaction of the directors. If the new looms were available in the early part of the year under report their working would have materially affected the result for the better. The new engine from Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., which as you are aware, as per last report, was being erected, was started in April last, and it is working very satisfactorily. The remaining debentures for rupees two lacs out of the issue of rupees eight lacs were allotted at 3 per cent premium and paid for on the 1st January 1904, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim one of the directors having resigned from the Board, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim was appointed by the directors in his place, and the shareholders are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors Mr. Jamsetje Ardaseer Wadia and Mr. J. E. Ezra retire from the foard by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Shareholders are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth stores &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 23,88,010.

Both the reports were adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their reports. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ARE SIKHS HINDUS?

The Lahore correspondent of "The Mahratta" writes:—"In the Punjab a very queer question has of late years been exercising the minds of the people, and the far-reaching nature of the controversy is my justification for bringing it to the notice of your readers. There are a few crazy, misguided young men among the Sikhs who took it into their heads to proclaim to the world that they are not Hindus but that the Sikhs as a community were quite distinct and separate. Their new creed was that the Gurus had not only founded a new religion, but that they had cut off all connection with the Hindus from whom they had sprung and that they, therefore, constituted not a religious sect of the Hindus but formed a separate community like Mahomedans and Christians. This suicidal statement spread like wild fire and is usually every new thing in India attracts followers, this theory found some adherents in the ranks of the Khalsa. The dangerous principle of estrangement which had thus been set in motion by some mischievous self-seeking persons soon found favour with others, and the movement began to permeate the masses. The leaders of the Sikhs 'seeing' the harmful tendency of this new fangled panth very wisely disowned them, and Sir Baba Khem Singh Bedi, the accredited leader of the Sikhs and the late Maharaja of Patiala and several other men of position and influence tried to counteracts the evil effects of this new propaganda. They openly declared that they were part and parcel of the Hindu nation, that the Gurus lived and died for the Hindu faith and the Hindu race and that the Sikhs and the Hindus were one. Such declarations from unquestionable authorities damped the ardour of the apostles of the new gospel and their mission received a check. It is a pity that Mr. Macaulif the translator of the sacred book of the Sikhs the Grouth Sahib, has lent the weight of his authority to this theory, and announced as the result of his investigations that the Sikhs are not Hindus. Again did the Honourable Sir Baba Khem Singh contradict him, and reiterate with greater emphasis that the Hindus and the Sikhs, were not separate communities. The Sikhs, we mean those who advocate separateness, are blinded with selfishness and are led away by the temporary political advantages which they erroneously think they obtain by not mixing with the much maligned Hindus. They forget that the Hindus are already weak, and the Sikhs apart from the Hindus are nothing. Happy will be the day when these misguided souls will see the error of their ways and realize the truth of the adage 'united we stand, and divided we fall.'"

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

PUBLISHER SENT TO PRISON.

At Tokio on March 22, Mr. Shirono Masami, publisher of the "Niroku Shimpo," was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and the journal was ordered to be suppressed. The offence consisted of an attack on the Government, the article being calculated to bring about disorder in the community. The proprietor of the paper, Mr. S. Akiyama, was accused of being a Russian spy, and after the Diet had been opened on March 22, Mr. Ogawa formally proposed that further discussion on the order of the day be suspended pending the decision of the House with respect to one of the members, Mr. Akiyama (proprietor of the "Niroku,") who was suspected of being a spy in the interests of Russia. This suggestion was supported by many members, and a committee of eighteen members was finally formed to investigate the charges against Mr. Akiyama. The Committee appointed to investigate his conduct reported that they believed there was sufficient evidence to show that he had acted as a spy on behalf of Russia.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

BARNUM'S PARSON.

A chaplain has been appointed for Barnum and Bailey's show, a Continental telegram says. Barnum himself used to find parsons rather good fun. One he met when severely dieting himself. The gentleman in black assured him that the best way of dieting himself was to eat as many courses as he fancied, finish off with a stiff brandy and soda, then "leave them to fight it out." Another of "P.T.'s" favourite yarns was of a clergyman whom he met when dining out in the provinces while he was in England. Really, I ought not to have come ; I had an appointment elsewhere, but I thought it would be such fun to meet Mr. Barnum," he said. "It has kept me in tremendous spirits all day, and I have been so busy I was afraid I was not able to come. I was called upon unexpectedly to bury a man just before I came here, but I cut the service as short as possible. And now Mr. Barnum, tell us all about your freaks.

THE MUSHROOM OAK.

Bournemouth to which the question of the moment is whether or not to municipalise its bathing machines, would stagger our fathers could they now behold the town and compare it with that which they knew. When Queen Victoria came to the thrown, the now fashionable watering-place was a tiny village of half-a-dozen cottages set in the forefront of rolling heaths innocent of the least pretentious dwelling other than nests of birds, and of these latter, by the way, there was a collection which was wont to delight the ornithologist. Lord Malmesbury used to boast with pride that in his little museum at Heron Court was every sort of British bird, even to the rarest. All had been killed on the heath within five miles, of his house. Even such rarities as the eagle were among the visitors, and Lord Palmerston, when Premier, killed the last bustard which presented its visiting-card in the neighbourhood. And what a fisherman's paradise it was, with its mammoth pike, perch, trout, grayling chub, tench, and crawfish! He was a hard man to please who could not be happy at Bournemouth when Bournemouth was less of a place than it is today.

A GREAT ANNIVERSARY.

One hundred and fifteen years ago the world was ringing with strange tiding. America had got a new master. It had elected a President. George Washington was that man. England had pandered to a mad old King whose temper had been ruffled by a certain Tea party at Boston; and England had lost the richest prize on earth. How curiously the history reads to-day! His contemporaries did not wait for the verdict of posterity on George III. The King believed himself crowned by Divine Right; the nation took him at his own estimate, and painted him as the King of Brobdingnag, Napoleon as the tiny little Gulliver. And as less than Napoleon or Gulliver they regarded Washington. To-day we remember George III. as the stupid old person whom Thackeray has so mercilessly sketched. The despised George Washington has come to this standing that Brougham declared him the greatest man that ever lived in this world uninspired by divine wisdom and unassisted by supernatural virtue"; Gladstone found him "the Purest figure in history"; Macaulay regarded him as the only parallel to Hampden which history affords.

BADGES OF HONOUR.

There is one note in the description of the reception of the remains of Commander Hirose at Tokio which is particularly pathetic—the appearance of his comrades in the blood-stained garments they wore in the attack on Port Arthur. It recalls a grim little story which Mr. Shan Bullock tells. When he was a small boy in his native Irish village his pious mother used to take him to church where he noticed that on a certain highday in the year the local Yeomanry attended church in uniforms which bore singular dark stains and evidences of rents. He asked his the the mother reason, and that lady ascertained it from the officer in charge. The War Office had sent the men uniforms which had been worn in the Crimea. The prim little stains were the marks of men's life-blood which had flowed on Alma's heights and in the trenches of Sebastopol ; the rents had been caused by the murdering bullets of the Russians.

THE SILENT LAND.

We shall all await with considerable interest the official account of the Discovery expedition to the Antarctic regions. So many have sought and failed to find the no man's land, and we still know so little. Were the Poles part of Mars we could have little less actual knowledge concerning them than we now possess, in spite of all that science can do to further research and exploration. Each successive expedition adds a little to the common stock of knowledge, but mainly shows that opinions formerly held were erroneous. Commander Scott's journey on the dismal desolate upland should tell us something more definite than we have hitherto been able to ascertain. Many men believed that they had found this unknown continent, but there always came one later who sailed round their discovery ; until Sir James Ross struck land. He estimated, and his calculation was borne out by Dr. Murrey, that the Antarctic continent comprises four million acres.

GEOGRAPHICAL MARE'S NESTS.

It is not easy for the arm-chair student to realise the extraordinary strain and tension which drive hardy, resolute explorers to accept the most impalpable suggestions as solid evidence of the lands which they went out to find. Weddell passed a dead whale floating amid pack ice. It was swollen to an enormous size by decomposition. He and his comrades thought it was land. Wilkes detected stones upon a huge drifting berg this, he thought, must be a sure sign of land at hand. A little later they saw what appeared to be rocks and shoals, and turned into their bunks happy in the belief that morning would reveal the promised continent. Another disappointment it was only another case of soil and stones adrift upon a berg. Many a map has been drawn upon evidence as filmy, as the clouds. As a fact, the cloud-banks have over and over again been taken for cliff of ice, and rolling hills of snow. That is how it is that many islands prove, upon closer search, non-existent.

THE BLOWS OF FORTUNE.

The strange story of the cruel fate which appears to have over-taken Baroness de Rahden, reducing her to the rank of a circus rider, then striking her blind, recall one markedly similar. This was the story of the wife of an English architect, who, with her husband resided in Paris. During the siege they determined that she should come home. As they clasped hands for the last farewell a shell exploded near them. It killed the man and tore away the lower jaw of the woman When she recoverd she was a penniless widow, horribly disfigured. She managed to get to London, where she was enabled to draw a pension. A person in whom she confided swindled her ; creditors seized her furniture, and she was turned into the street to starve. And she was actually dying of starvation in a street in London when by another turn of fortune she met one who would listen to her and to whom she felt impelled to tell her story.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

There were a thousand chances that her confidant might spurn her, but he did not; He recognised her name, knew her husband's work, had seen her own pictures in the Academy. She was able to mention people in Paris whom he knew ; and so to establish her bona-fides. Food and lodging were provided, and the poor woman assisted to the residence in the country of the one friend of her youth who remained alive. And then the story came out how, Napoleon III, and the Empress Eugenie had been godparents of her children ; how at the moment that the mother was starving in a London street the children were travelling in with Empress in Spain. The poor woman would have died rather than have asked assistance of a stranger but for one fact. Her benefactor was the double of Louis Napoleon, and she said to herself, "God in His mercy has sent the likeness of the Emperor to me, and I know that He does not mean me to die yet. The man to whom she made her appeal was the late Augustus Hare.

THE BEASTS IN THE ARENA.

The Paris Hippodrome, which has just been the scene of a ghastly set-to between tigers and their "tamer," was the scene, too, of a still more terrible fight some years ago, in which the combatants were one man and nineteenth lions. Perhaps one should say, eighteen lions, for the nineteenth stood by Herr Seeth, its trainer, and helped him to keep the others at bay. It was a horribly realistic act which had been planned—a representation of a Roman arena in which martyrs were thrown to the lions. Lay figures were pitched in, their breasts padded with horseflesh to make the lions tear them. When Herr Seeth entered the arena and slipped, they declined to differentiate between himself and the dummies. They tore and mauled him, fought over him and one of them smashed his thigh with its teeth as it would have cracked a marrow bone. Six of the lions were his ; thirteen were not. Only one of the six answered his call the rest joined the mob. And perhaps that one which stood over him and fought the rest may have so fought for the right to eat its own master.

THREE thousand acres in County Cork, Ireland, are being brought under sugar beet cultivation. This departure is due to the satisfactory working of the Sugar Bounties Convention.

A REUTER'S message states that the Antarctic exploration ship Discovery will not return to England before the autumn. After undergoing repairs, the Discovery will take soundings between New Zealand and Cape Horn. The relief ships, Morning and Terra Nova, will return home direct.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Charpentier finds that most alkaloids, and several other toxic substances, for example, chloral emit N rays, and that their action on a phosphorescent screen is reinforced by N rays from another source, for instance, tempered steel. This enhanced effect, or "resonance," led him to use screens on tablets of camphor, reinforcing the luminosity of the sulphide. Another reinforcing screen is made by fixing with collodion on a black cardboard a thick layer of alkaloids, with a thin patch of phosphorescent sulphide in the middle of it.

A remarkable new fact is that such screens are acted on by N rays from different parts of the human body in an elective manner, that is to say, they are influenced rather by certain organs than by others. The organ which produces the strongest modification of the phosphorescence is that having most affinity for the alkaloid used, or, in other words, that in which the toxic exaction of the alkaloid is more especially localised in physiological experiments. Thus digitaline excites the heart, and a screen with digitaline shines more brightly when placed in front of the heart and shows the form of the heart more distinctly than a simple screen. Pilocarpine excites the glands, especially the salivary glands. A screen of pilocarpine distinctly localises the salivary glands and the liver. Pilocarpine shows the beating of the heart, and a screen of it is dimmer opposite the heart, than the neighbouring parts of the body. Atropine accelerates the heart, and a screen of atropine brightens before the heart, but is dimmer before the glands, of which atropine checks the secretions.

Nervous poisons are known to act more on some parts of the nervous system than others, and screens of the poison are acted on in a corresponding manner by these parts. Thus a strychnine screen shines more on the marrow than elsewhere. A screen of nicotine (an extract of tobacco) in the form of a very flat bottle filled with nicotine, and having sulphide on the cork, shines best towards the top height of the mastoidian region, where it is relatively near the protuberance. A chloral screen shines more or less well over the whole brain. A screen of santonine is influenced above and near the visual centres, especially at the point between the parietal bosses and summit of the occipital and more especially on the median line of the skull, towards the back of the sagital suture. Such a screen also shines considerably before the eye and in its neighbourhood.

Electrical currents of high frequency have been applied by M Montier to the treatment of "arteriosclerose." The patient is placed inside a solenoid traversed by the currents, and soon experiences a lowering of the arterial tension. The pressure has, in fact, been lowered in three applications from 26 to 15 centimetres of mercury.

Professors Puchet and Chevalier find that lily of the valley contains an active principle which diminishes the pulsations of the heart. A kilogramme of the fresh plant contains 2 1-4 grammes of the new drug, which was described to the Societe Therapeutique, Paris.

In these latitudes the zodiacal light, so distinct in the tropics is best seen of an evening in the early part of the year, for example, now, and of a morning in autumn. It appears as a luminous cone, or band, apparently proceeding from the sun below the horizon. It is believed by some to be a prolongation of the corona, the outermost envelope of the sun, to envelop the earth, and to extend more or less regularly as far as the orbit of the planet Venus. The light is yellowish as compared with that of the Milky Way.

Mr. Denning, the astronomer, treats of the "canals of Mars in the April number of "Knowledge and Scientific News." His own observations tend to confirm the existence of these curious markings, or dusky streaks or bands, on the face of the planet. They may not be water-courses, however, and under very powerful telescopes may present a very different aspect from what they do in ordinary instruments.

Professor Grindley, of the University of Illinois, United States, finds that cooked meat is less soluble than raw meat in cold water, sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid solution, potassium hydroxide solution, and hot water.

M. Marey showed long ago that elastic traces for horse-yokes enabled three horses to do the work of four, and the fact was utilised in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Austria, for artillery traction. Now France has adopted the elastic principle in the form of springs between the vehicle and the traces of the horses.

Referring to the fact that frozen water pipes were thawed last winter by electricity in the United States and Canada (the Ottawa Electric Company, of Sudbury, Ontario), MM. Romanet and Caillaud suggest that this method of thawing ice might be useful in the navigation of icy waterways; experiments might be made on the subject in Canada, the United States, Norway, Russia and Sweden.

M. Nordmann, in a paper to the French Physical Society, referred to his theory that grand auroras are caused by Herzian waves emitted by the sunproducing luminous effects in the higher atmosphere. He supposes that the waves are emitted with more intensity in the region of spots and faculæ at the period of maximum solar activity. It is an observed fact that it is only rapidly moving auroræ (those due to greater disturbances) which appear to influence the magnetic needles.

Professer J. A. Ewing F. R. S. and Mr L. H. Walter have brought out a new magnetic detector of electric waves for the wireless telegraph. The electric waves cause a change in the hysteresis of a magnetic metal exposed to reversals of magnetism by means of a revolving magnetic field. The hysteresis causes the magnetic metal to be dragged after the field as it revolves, and this drag is opposed by a spring so as to give a definite deflection of the metal, which is suddenly changed by the electric waves passing through the metal thus indicating a signal. The change is a diminution of the deflectors with ordinary means, but when the magnetic metal is a fine insulated steel wire there is large increase of the deflection.

Below the mouth of the Missouri, for instance opposite St. Louis, the Mississippi is bordered on its eastern bank for 60 or 70 miles by a rich plain two to ten miles wide bounded by a line of bluffs. Near the middle of this American Bottom is the great Cahokia earth mound, the largest in the States. It covers 14 acres, and is 100 feet high. A group of more than 70 lesser mounds surround it. These mounds are conical, truncated, rectangular, and pyramidal. The larger mounds are pyramidal, and their sides are turned to the cardinal points. There are other groups of mounds on the alluvial plain, and, indeed, all over the valley of the Mississippi. Remains of potsherds and chests in some may indicate that they were once earthen lodges or villages, but this does not account for them all. Their origin, in fact, is a mystery as yet.

The Scientific American states that the White Star liner Baltic is equipped with an electrical device for preventing collisions with other vessels. The moment another ship enters the magnetic field of the Baltic the needle of an indicator on board points in the direction of the vessel and the steersman knows what course to take. Even the beats of an unseen steamer's propeller are registered by it. Another safeguard shows if the lights are burning properly. The Baltic also has an electric log, an electric lead for telling the depth, an electric device for registering all signals, and an electrical cooking and heating apparatus.

Lord Kelvin is reported by an American scientific journal to be one of three nominees for the Chancellorship of the University of Glasgow, in which he was for over fifty years Professor of Natural Philosophy. His lordship was a candidate for the Lord Rectorship some years ago, but a political element blasses the election, and he was beaten by Lord Rosebery.

"From the tax and ratepaying point of view the parents of large families are treated on exactly the same footing as the unmarried and infertile, the service they have rendered to the State being ignored says "The Medical Press" A small concession to the perception of this crying injustice has been made in France, where the parents of six children and upwards are exempted from certain payments to the State, but nothing of the kind has been attempted elsewhere. Yet a man who, by the sweat of his brow, rears six or more children to maturity, and provides them with an education suited to their social position, has in reality done far more for the State than his fellows who have been enabled to lead a life of potential self-indulgence by limiting their expenses to themselves."

"It was formerly attempted to fix upon the District Railway," as a pet name, the neat, but not altogether pleasing title of the Sewer, says "Traction and Transmission. The malicious jibe did not at the time, achieve wide popularity, but, if our information is correct, there is some danger of an attempted revival. It is contended in some quarters that the atmosphere in these tunnels is slightly impregnated with wandering airs from the sewers, and that the dense smoke from the steam locomotives has acted as a powerful disinfectant. What then will be the effect when smoke is banished for ever? Obviously, if the worst comes to the worst, we may yet witness the formation of an Eau de Cologne Trust, which will acquire a controlling interest in the District Railway and enter into a contract to take over the management."

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Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

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POISONS THE BLOOD.

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Mr. Charles Zoti, writing from Buffalo Café, Oxford Street, East London, Cape Colony, on Dec. 4th, 1903, says: "Two years ago, whilst in England, I suffered agonies from indigestion. After other medicines had failed, I was persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle effected a decided improvement, and today my digestion is all I could wish."

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The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

The Pleasures of the Table

are spoiled for the man who suffers from Rheumatic-Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Joints or pains in any part of the body. Peace and comfort return speedily, after a thorough rubbing with

Little's Oriental Balm

It's "the greatest stuff ever put into a bottle," as thousands have testified. One bottle may cure you—it may take three—but it will cure you, to stay cured.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

BAD BREATH

is often caused by the foul gases arising from fermenting, putrefying food, lying undigested in the stomach. Best way to cure it is to strengthen the gastric juice, by taking

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT.

Every case of dyspepsia—no matter how severe or complicated, is cured by this thoroughgoing remedy. It searches out the weak points in your digestive tract. It purifies and enriches the blood; and puts health and strength where you have been feeble and diseased. Get a bottle to-day.

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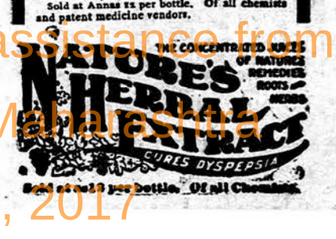

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Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

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WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HEADACHES CURED.

BISHOP'S CAFFEINE

Is a quick and certain Remedy for

HEADACHE.

It is quite safe to take.

It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVER; and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"I as a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritious Properties.

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The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

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RS. **1-8** PER PAIR.

NOTE THE PRICE

The shoes are all in perfect condition and are usually sold by us at Rs. 2-8 per pair.

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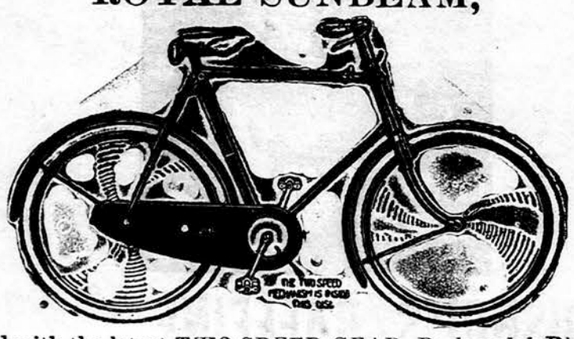
RIDE A ROYAL SUNBEAM,



Fitted with the latest TWO-SPEED GEAR, Back pedal Rim brake, Dunlop 1904 tyres, Free wheel and the popular

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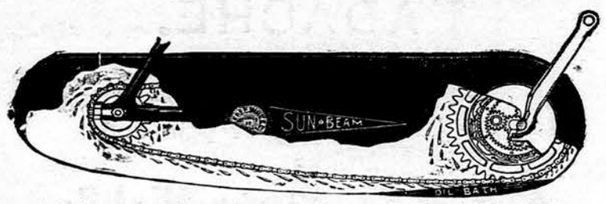

with Lamp, Bell tools, complete. Price, Rs. **325.**

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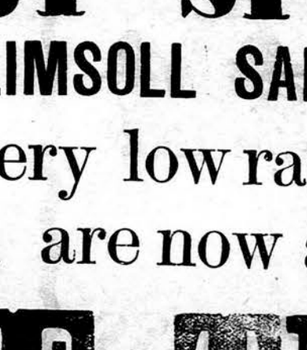

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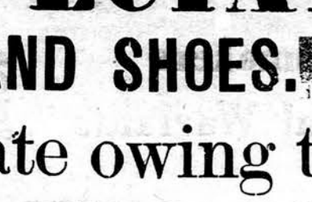
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 33.



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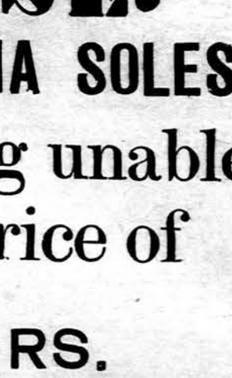
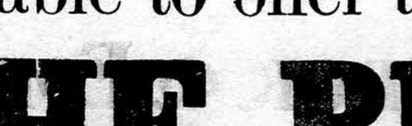


Spirit Kettle. Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



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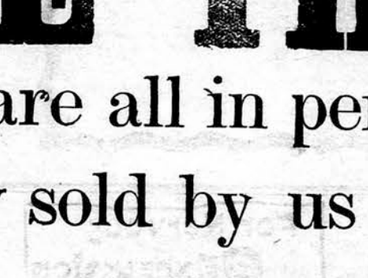
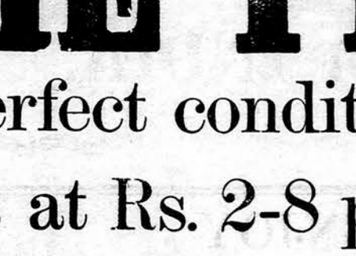
Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.





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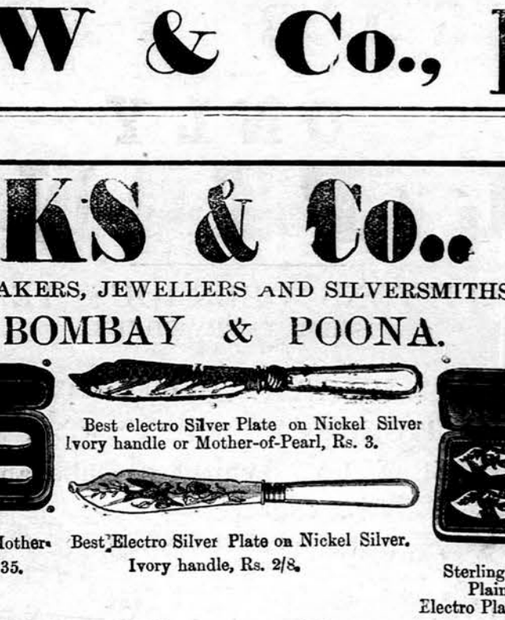
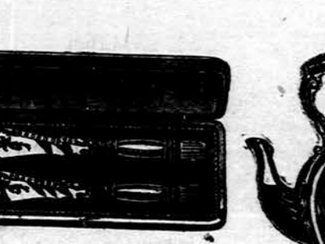


E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces. Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver. Rs. 80.



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